SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 127 BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 30, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st „	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,709
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Juue.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	RERKARA ...	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,985
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ...	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June	JEYPORE *		5,318
8th July	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with	6,813
†2nd „	SARDINIA	MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
30th May ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'oh 10 a.m.
8th June ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'ohi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be diretct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passge may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st „	11th June
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wadi.	5843	28thJune	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	Rs. 210	Rs. 158	Rs. 105	Rs. 84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:— 20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. C.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur in forms us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.

Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
To V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	„
Income - - -	36	„
Assets - - -	141	„

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policy-holders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district Head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

WANTED—MARINE ENGINEER INDIAN, with first class certificate required to take charge of Engines and boiler of twin screw dredger; Dredging experience not required. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 with conveyance allowance Rs. 25 per month. Three months' probation. Apply stating grade and official number of certificate to T.K. POPAT, Esqr., 107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 19768

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BANGLAS are TO BE LET at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction, in Persian Bakery, bearing fine air and light. For rent see there BHAYA or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in Telephone No. 41668.
C R10476

TO LET—CURZON HOUSE, suitable for big Hotel. For plan and particulars apply to LALA RADHA MOHAN, Rais, Delhi.
C R10515

TO BE LET—Two ROOMS on Hornby Road, facing Victoria Terminus. Quite suitable to Physicians Ophthalmic Surgeons or Dentists. Apply DASTOOR, C/o The Fort Cash Chemists, Hornby Road.
C R10499

TO LET—Airy and well ventilated ROOMS for Hindus only. Tram and Railway stations close by. Rent Rs. 20—25 E I. for particulars apply to:—"THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY," Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C R10502

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine property at Juhu. Situation close to Mr. Narottam Morarji's house. Two Bungalows, one of eight rooms and the other of three together with the necessary out-houses and complete installation of electric light. Modern conveniences and up-to-date sanitary fittings. Compound of 25,000 square yards suitable for all weather. Price Rs. 1,40,000 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19784

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT", the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of general interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, "Kartut", Lakhan Kothri, Ajmer.
N R10436

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—One MULTITUBULAR MARINE BOILER, 120 lbs. pressure, 51 N.H.P. 10 ft. long, 12 ft. Diameter, complete with mounting smoke box and Chimney, makers J. Stewart & Sons. The Boiler is in working order Write to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19755

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

"SUMMER RESORT."
GOOD TABLE, satisfaction assured, Terms reasonable, Special terms for Missionaries and Clergy. Apply SUMMER RESORT, Lovedale P. O., NILGIRIS.
H R10516

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL—Re-OPENS on 4th June, 1924, unique opportunity for Matric Students, Morning classes for Matric Students, Time 7-45 a m to 1 p.m. for Sts. VI and VII, Time 11 a.m to 4-30 p.m. for Sts. I to V. Apply to: SUPERINTENDENT, Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay.
M R10504

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Important to Capitalists—Very valuable freehold properties, situated in business centres, going cheap. Please write G. B. DESAI Sandhurst Road, Maharaj Mansion, Bombay.
R t-10514

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986

LEAKAGE—Leaking terraces, washing places sinks and roof gutters and even iron water tanks rendered water proof by our "VAJRA CEMENT" if applied as per directions. Sold in tins of one gallon and four gallons. Recommended by leading Engineering firms. For particulars and orders apply to NILKANTH & CO., 2 D, Dubash Lane, Bombay No. 4.
T R10512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C19711

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to various reason, which need not be enumerated here, the running of the firm of Messrs. M. KHALEEL SHIRAZEE & CO., of Calcutta, has come to a standstill.
The undersigned has therefore thought it incumbent upon him to set up a House in Calcutta in order to continue the same friendly commercial relationship with the clients of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazee & Co., of Calcutta.
To meet the requirements of the parties concerned, a branch of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons, of Madras has therefore been opened at Calcutta, which is temporarily located at No. 13, Wellesley Square of Wellesley Street, under the Telegraphic Address "KHALEEL" CALCUTTA.
The Public are further informed, that the undersigned, who is the senior partner of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazi & Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta is also the senior partner of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons of Madras.
My strenuous efforts and large influence will not be spared to promote the interests of the clients.
In the light of the above facts, I shall deem it a favour, if the parties concerned respond to this appeal and extend the same co-operation and patronage which they beneficially did in the former instance.
(Sd.) MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI.
19775

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O C. J.

Suit No. 92 of 1924.

DORABJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA, ... Plaintiff.
vs.
BEJONJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA and others ..... Defendants.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of a piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with a building standing thereon situate at Custom House Road, within the Fort, of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 177½ square yards or thereabouts and which building is at present in the occupation of The International Bar. For further particulars apply to:—
PAYNE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Receiver in Suit No. 92 of 1924.
Mercantile Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
19684

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the share, right, title and interest of the insolvent Trikamdas Khimji, in the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale held on the 8th May, 1924 under instructions from and by the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvents and with the Consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Bhagwandas Bhavanubhai, a firm and in pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court, dated 16th December, 1923. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said share and interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 261 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 412-684 New No. 2299.3143, Old Survey No. 3940, New Survey No. 1655-1655, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Old Hanuman Lane, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of Jamnabai his widow, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of Jamnabai his widow and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of Jamnabai his widow and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1456 Street Nos. 118-120-122.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1924.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of PANDURANG GANGADHAR NAMJOSHI, of Bombay a Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Audit Office, Victoria Terminus ..... Deceased.

KASHINATH GANGADHAR NAMJOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Thana ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. DIVEKAR and BHAGWAT.
Petitioners Attorneys.
19780

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHANJIBHAI KARAMSHI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Poparwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VAJUBAI, widow of Bhanjibhai Karamshi, of Bombay, Lohana Inhabitant, residing at Carnac Road, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B PATEL.

The 22nd day of May, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19787

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MOOSA HAJI UMER and AHMED SACOOR have contracted to purchase from Mr. LUIS MANUEL PENAH his property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Khoti land or ground, situate at Bandivli in Salsette, Taluka, Registration District of Thana, admeasuring more or less 1 Acre and 8 Gunthas, having a frontage of about 130 feet on the side of Ghodbunder Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Byramjee Jijibhoy and registered in the books of the Khot under Survey No. 22 and Falni No. 2 Assessment of which is Rs. 1-12-0.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
19786

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3966 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25th day of September, 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O, V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) BAI ROSHANBAI, widow of Abdulla Ismail Khan and (2) MAHOMEDKHAN ABDULLA, a minor, by his next friend the said Roshanbai of Sangamner Mohamedan Inhabitants, temporarily residing at Chinchpokli, outside the Fort of Bombay, heirs and legal representatives of Abdulla Ismail Khan deceased ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
NAWROJI DADABHOY, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for a Decree against the Defendant for Rs. 2,011 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th July, 1918, till judgment, for costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1924, at quarter past elven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 3rd day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1923.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA AND MAZGAMWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19777

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.
Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.
With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.
Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—
H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 20786.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1924, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March 1923 and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 (six thousand two hundred and forty-one) square wards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the Mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mension 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned Cottage piano, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Bhabha's House, next door to "Sea Foam" near Post Office, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters rich carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suits, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book case sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.
The property of J. McCrone Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CONNOUGHT OIL MILL AT SUSSEX ROAD, NEXT TO AUTHUR HOSPITAL.

By the order of Messrs. Surveyor and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Connought Oil Mill next to Arthur Hospital at Sussex Road the following Machineries of the said Mill:—
PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES

1. 65 B.H.P. Oil Engine complete.
2. Water tanks for above 8'x 6'x 6'.
1. Crude Oil tank for above.
4. Underground tank of assorted sizes.
1. Pump to draw water.
1. Dynamo 110 Volts, 1350 A.M.P., complete.
1. Switchboard for above complete with 140 volts.
1. Ground met cleaner. 1. Copra cutter. 2 Pumps to draw oil.
17 Ghanies complete, in working order.
3 1 ton Canldrons for heating oil. (Capacity 1 ton ½ ton and ¼ ton).
9 Storage (oil) tank of assorted sizes.
4. Cast iron stands with shafting and pullies.
1. Hydraulic Oil filter press.

LOOSE MACHINERIES.

1. Dynamo with switchboard and electric fittings.
1. Copra cutter, 1 Weighting scale, 1 Oil filter.
3. Tanks of assorted sizes.
2. Round tanks 8x4.
18. Ghanies complete, 6 pullies.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Central Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Attorneys.
Bombay, 30th May, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRY AT COLABA.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1160 of 1924—(Jehangir Byramji Dalal vs. Sorabji Shapurji Irani) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned motor lorry on the place and date given as under:—

On FRIDAY the 30th Inst. at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Jehangir Villa, oppo. Pandav's Sanatorium.

1. Berliet Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 93.
One lot-Motor spare parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FILMS, ACCESSORIES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, ELECTRIC PLANT, FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF MESSRS. K. D. BROS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Krishna Das Shah and Jagmohandas Shah, trading in the name of Messrs. K. D. and Bros., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Gordhan Buildings at Charney Road, Girgaum, the whole stock-in-trade, consisting of valuable Films, accessories Machinery, furniture, typewriter and other goods.

The above goods will be on view four days before the sale. The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE SALT, SILVER GUILT THREAD, YARN HASPS AND STAPLES RICE BISCUITS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 31st Inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragji Dharamsi & Co.
20 casks (loose) Aniline salt.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla & Co., (Insolvent.)
G.G.R.—1 Case best silver gilt thread.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned
3 cases each about 220 lbs. white twist and white weft Pincops yarn No. 80 s.
4 cases each 100 dozs. Hasps and Staples

By order of the office concerned.
4½ cases Swiss condensed milk "Bebi Brand."

On account of Insurance concerned.
1 case crank Rings.
14 Packages Rice starch crystals.
1 case Neapolitan Wafer Biscuits.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed articles—such as gold Hasri, Earrings, Silver box, buttons, watches, etc., Oloties, Mulls, Drill, pieces of white cloth, shirtings, saries, Trunk, Iron chain, etc., etc.
Property of a European Gentleman.

Furniture, such as, Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, sofas, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, glass-door bock-cases, Ice box, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat motor car.

AUCTION SALE of valuable property at Matheran, known as "Sands House."

Under instructions from Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 4510 of 1923 (Netherlands Trading Society vs. Bai Jerbano and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises at Matheran on SUNDAY, the 1st June next at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) the very valuable and centrally situated bungalow known as "Sands House" with outhouses and grounds.

The bungalow is situated near the Post Office, Bazaar and Railway Station and belongs to the Estate of the late Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel. It consists of drawing room dining room, 4 bedrooms with attached bath rooms, verandah, kitchen, godown and servants' quarters. All tiled flooring throughout and all being in good order, with over 3 acres of compound. Lease for 30 years from May 1915, renewable for further 30 years, ground rent Rs. 39 and Municipal tax Rs. 96 per annum.

The furniture, glassware, crockery, etc., will also be put up for sale by auction separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or the Receivers, Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay or Mr. Bennett at Seth Villa Matheran.

BENNETT & Co..
Bombay, 30th May, 1924.

MICHELIN TYPE
FORK TYRE LEVER
Most Useful and Popular.

It is made of one piece solid of heavy material from spring steel. One of these in your car will make an easy job of tyre fitting. Length of handle, 9½ ins. Width of fork, 5 ins. Re. 1-12 each.

THE
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "Automotive."
(Phone: 26106.)

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE-A HARRY GARSON PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

"CHARGE IT"

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT TO-MORROW!
A Glorious Universal Super Jewel Picture
"A LADY OF QUALITY"
Starring
VIRGINIA VALLI
with
MILTON SILLS
and a splendid cast.
A THRILLING LOVE STORY OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!
The world famous magnificent Romance and Stage Success!
at the
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK.
Saraswati Film Co.
PRESENTS
ITS FIRST PRODUCTION
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
BUDDHI BALA
WITH
A SELECTED CAST OF WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—
SCENERIO BY VINOD KANT
DIRECTED BY
DARABSHAW KOHLA & NANA B. DESAI.
A most beautiful story of ancient India in which a Young maiden faces imprisonment and separation from her husband to establish that Woman is in no way inferior to man.
SEE HOW SHE WINS SEE IT AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"
FEATURING BEN TURPIN.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT-AND-THIS WEEK
Presents
BHAGVAN BUDDHAJAYANTI CELEBRATION
AT JUHU
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
For the Last Time.
At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
William Fox's
Wonderful and Most Successful Film
ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
The Story that Millions have read and re-read!
A Sumptuous Picture
Amazing Series of Wonder Scenes!

WHO DOES NOT LIKE TO TRAVEL
By THE RIGHT ROYAL
'PUNJAB MAIL.'
SEE It
To-morrow Night In
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 29.
City of Manchester, Ewing, Liverpool
City of Canterbery, Bremner, Liverpool.
Hymethus, Keyne, Calcutta.
Alpine Range, Fell, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Bovenkerk, Swart, Calcutta.
City of Hankow, Nelson, Calcutta.
Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
Serbistan, Hedley, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,564 tons Captain W. Ewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Canterbury:—The City Line steamer City of Canterbury, 5,351 tons, Captain W. Bremner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alpine Range:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Alpine Range, 4,245 tons, Captain J. Fell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Serbistan:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Serbistan, 1,864 tons, Captain J. Hedley will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 29.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London 7/6, M M and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 1/6, J F and Co.
7 Durenda, 4450, London, 2/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4707, K'chi, 5/6, K N and Co.
9 Ockenfels 4681, N F, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
12 C Hanslow, 5360, Cal. 29/5, F F C & Co.
13 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2808, New York, 28/5, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.
9 Jeypore 3,209, N.F. N.F., M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gazana, 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 30/5, T M and Co.
B Nizam, 3,334, Cal. N.F., T M. Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
F Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 30/5 T M and Co.
K Aras 2063, N.F., S W and Co.
M Bandra 1877, N F, N F, M M & Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Corfe Castle due about 30th May, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
Karoa due about 31st May, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 29.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—3,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros, 200 cwts Fennelseed, A Bhanji and Bros, 112 cwts Cumminseed, A Bhanji and Bros, 150 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co, 100 tons gross, wheat Pallarel, The Bombay Co, 20 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 4,004 cwts Myrabollams, P Matharadas and Co.

For Marseilles:—400 cwts mustardseed, A Durst, 3 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 4 bdles Filasure silk, Cox's Shipping Agency.

City of Venice for Antwerp:—61 cwts Bonemeal, E Virji and Co, 32 cwts Goa Kajoo, J Veeraj.

For Havre:—427 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal, 1980 cwts Mussur, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—20 cwts Deer horns, J Rahimtulla, 110 bales oily cottonfiy, K Visram and Co, 24 bales wool, Shamjimal, 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 30 cwts Sandalwood, D Rajpal.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co, 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Copenhagen:—18 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S. S. Branksome Hall for New York:—450 bales myrabollam, B Damji.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—60 cwts Deer horns, J Rahemtoola.

S. S. Serbistan for Genoa:—60 tons old iron, H K M Jethia and Sons.

S. S. Perim for London:—36 cwts Fishmaws, A Aziz, 7 bales cow calf hides, L Tharia and Sons, 54 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons, 8 bales goat skin, L Tharia and Sons, 6 bales cow hides, Karamally Bros, 6 bales sheep skin, Karamally Bros, 22 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 90 casks goat skin, E A Rahman, 9 bales Sewri Cotton, M Allabax and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1005 cwts Poppyseed, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Duscadra for Havre:—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

S. S. Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 45 cwts shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—15 cwts Sandalwood chips, S Mawji and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S. S. Jeypore for Osaka:—700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—1,700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Alps Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C.

IMPORTS.

May 29.

S. S. Lagura from Genoa Agents, Amrittima Hirjana:—400 bags almonds, 15 cases Chianti wine, 50 cases Buttons, 371 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cottons, 10 cases silk yarn, 18 cases art silk embroidery, 15 cases cotton laces, 24 cases Letter paper, 4 cases combs, 40 cases Tannin, 45 cases colour, 50 cases Vermouth, 15 cases Vinegar, 20 cases chocolate, 16 cases cotton Tissue, 25 cases caps, 638 cases Flooring tiles, 250 bdls flooring tiles, 744 pcs marble, 253 pcs marble table, 210 pcs marble tiles, 52 bales cotton yarn.

From Leghorn:—312 slates marble, 3141 pcs marble tiles, 12 cases vessels brass.

From Marseilles:—750 bags Almonds, 600 Pkgs flooring tiles.

S. S. Jalavijaya from Moulmein Agents, Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—45,521 bags rice, 462 bags Beans, 702 pcs Teak Post, 166 pcs Teak squares, 735 pcs Teak Plank, 3 233 pcs Teak Scantling, 2,949 pcs bdles teak short and long battens, 3,581 bdles teak Post and Plank.

From Rangoon:—18,872 bags rice, 40 bags white Beans, 36 pcs block tins.

From Cuddalore:—150 cases confectionary.

From Madras:—12 bales cotton twist, 103 bales raw cotton.

S. S. Jalatarang from Alleppey Agents, Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited:—680 bags Poonac, 1,157 bags pepper, 365 bags ginger, 38 bags turmeric, 52 bags cut copra, 3,883 bags copra, 843 robbins copra.

From Cochin:—270 bdles coir yarn, 60 bags dry ginger, 72 robins dry ginger, 73 coils coir rope.

From Calicut:—31 coils coir rope, 764 bags cocoanut, 31 bags copra, 117 bags pepper, 24 bags wild turmeric, 100 bkts dry ginger, 390 bales cotton, 55 brls Vegetable soap.

From Dadagara:—1,222 bags copra, 196 bags, dry cocoanut.

From Mangrole:—389 boras coffee husk, 20 boras rampatri, 24 boras Nagkashar, 98 boras shigekai, 75 bags shigekai, 542 bags supary, 40 bags cardamoms, 58 bags ramgote, 32 bags betelnut, 272 bags coffee, 243 bags copra, 165 bags sewri cotton, 80 bdles sewri cotton, 51 moras jeera rice.

(Continued from column 6.)

than usual at Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal throughout the division. Nizamabad recorded a maximum temperature of 110 deg yesterday:

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in north Hyderabad. Elsewhere weather has been generally dry.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th May 1924 issued from Simla.

An advance of the monsoon is taking place in the southern half of the Bay and widespread rainfall has again occurred in Burma. Dust and thunderstorms have continued in northwest India and thunderstorms in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, north Bengal, west Rajputana Central India West and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, north Bengal, west Rajputana, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond Island two inches; Meryui one and a half; Moulmein, Toungo one; Minbu three; Mergui three-quarters; Mandalay, Monywa a half; Dhubri one; Jalpaiguri five, Darjiling three-quarters; Neemuch a half; Chitaldrug three-quarters; Mysore a half; Calicut two; Trichinopoly one and half; Salem one and Vizagapatam a half.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 29.

Advance monsoon in the south of the Bay has strengthened and heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim.

A fresh disturbance is affecting the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore, local in Upper Burma, North-west Froniter Province and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point, Diamond Island three inches, Mergui, Tavoy two, Akyab one, Minbu Dhubri three-quarters, Jalpaiguri, Peshawar a half, Drosh, Cherat Mysore Cocanada one.

Temperature is much below normal along Frontier and in Central Burma.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir and increase in Arakan.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOUERS ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st May to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	104.4	75.5	0 86	+0.52
Rawalpindi	91.4	61.5	2 86	+1.50
Lahore	104.7	71.5	1 40	+0.74
Hissar	106.4	77.2	0 02	-0.55
Ambala	107.7	77.1	0 51	-0.28
Delhi	105.0	81.3	0 62	+0.06
United Provinces—				
Agra	108.7	77.9	0 01	-0.44
Mainpuri	111.4	80.4	0 37	-0.44
Jhansi	109.8	83.0	0 18	-0.44
Cawnpore	108.6	80.0	0 58	+0.06
Allahabad	111.1	81.0	..	-0.06
Sind—				
Jacobabad	107.7	73.8	..	-0.14
Karachi	95.6	79.2	..	-0.05
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	99.8	77.0	1 37	+0.79
Jaipur	105.6	77.4	0 21	-0.35
Kotah	110.3	85.8	0 36	-0.17
Mount Abu	90.2	77.4	..	-0.99
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	100.6	69.7	..	-0.07
Dwarka	90.6	82.8	0 04	+0.63
Veraval	88.4	76.5	..	-0.29
Rajkot	111.2	77.8	..	-0.13
Bhavnagar Para	107.2	81.1	0 23	-0.16
Gujarat—				
Surat	96.3	83.2	..	-0.21
Ahmedabad	112.0	81.5	1.49	+1.11
Deesa	113.0	75.0	0.26	-0.14
Central India West—				
Neemuch	103.3	74.8	1.05	+0.46
Indore	103.2	75.3	1 06	+0.63
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	106.3	81.7	..	-0.45
Saugor	106.2	85.6	0.14	-0.30
Hoshangabad	108.1	84.2	..	-0.48
Khandwa	108.4	83.3	..	-0.36
Akola	108.8	84.5	0.39	+0.07
Amraoti	109.7	84.5	0.09	-0.44
Nagpur	109.9	89.0	..	-0.63
Chanda	112.7	88.2	0 03	-0.56
Raipur	105.2	87.5	2 62	+1.74
Konkan—				
Bombay	94.0	83.0	..	-0 57
Ratnagiri	91.3	82.4	..	-0.80
Mormugao	87.8	82.3	..	-2.04
Karwar	92.1	81.5	..	-2.33
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon	105.6	77.2	..	-0.74
Ahmednagar	102.7	73.0	0.10	-0.61
Poona	99.2	72.1	..	-0.93
Sholapur	104.7	78.3	0 04	-0.83
Bijapur	104.1	76.3	0.71	-0.35
Belgaum	92.7	70.5	0 66	-1.48
Hyderabab—				
Aurangabad	105.1	77.2	..	-0.73
Nizamabad (Indr)	109.9	83.6	0.51	-0.04
Hyderabad	106.5	82.3	0.97	+0.08
Malabar—				
Mangalore	88.4	77.1	4.64	+0.46
Calicut	90.0	77.1	9.93	+2.33
Cochin	86.6	78.1	5.92	-4.54
Ceylon—				
Colombo	87.6	78.2	19.88	+8.90
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..
Bellary	101.7	79.1	1 67	-0.13
Cuddapah	105.4	83.7	1 12	-0 27
Madras	101.4	81.3	..	-0 98
Bangalore	92.0	66.5	2 26	-1.72
Coimbatore	92.0	72.1	1.64	-0.58
Trichinopoly	98.5	75.4	2.97	-0.01
Negapatam	101.3	82 4	..	-1.55

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab and in defect at Ambala and Hissar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the extreme north and the minimum in the northwest of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Agra only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in upper Sind and the former alone higher at Karachi; the minimum was below normal at Ajmer and above the average at Mount Abu. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over Rajkot and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa and Rajkot and lower at Bhuj; the minimum was below normal at the last mentioned station and at Deesa. A maximum temperature of 113 deg was recorded at Deesa yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature was almost normal in the division; night temperature was higher than usual at Saugor and Nagpur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mormugao and Bombay and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.0 (3deg. above normal) and the minimum 83.0deg. 1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.53" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over south Hyderabad and Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 535.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.33-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 80.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.56.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.20.
London—Rome Liras 98.50.

	London, May, 28	
Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16	Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—2	,,
Bar Silver Spot	£ 34 7/16	,,

	London, May 28.	
Tele. Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16	Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—2	,,
Bar Silver Spot ..	£ 34 7/16	,,

	London,	May, 28.
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. ..	52
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	34 7/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	..	34 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver.—Continental buying Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/23		
Interest day to day loans	..	3—
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	132 1/2
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 28.

Stockholm	16.34
Christiania	31.46
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	24.54
Belgium	Yesterday 94.12
Athens	,, 225.50
Prague	147.12

	London, May 28.	
Demand Bills	4.33.12	
Exchange on London in Paris ..	81.17	
,, Germany ..	18,300,000,000,000	
,, Italy	98.60	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 1/4	

DISCOUNTS.

	London,	May 28.
DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3	3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3	1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4	1/4
,, ,, ,, 6	4	3/4
,, 5 per cent Rentes ..	23	1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, May 28.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/2—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 3/4 ,,
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3/8+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. 47—nominal+1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 7/8+7/8
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	58 unchgd

	London, May, 28.
Conversion Loan	..£ 78
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 102 7/8
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	,, 114

BULLION.

Bombay, May 29.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-12.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-12-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-13.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82-7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83-2.

London, May 28.

Bar gold ready, £4-15-2.
Silver ready, d. 34-7.
Silver forward, d. 34-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady. Continent bought. Very little business, doing, sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready :—25—12—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	25-12-3	25-12-9	25-12-0	25—12—9
Asad	25-13-3	25-13-9	25-13-0	25—13—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—3—6
Asad 0—5—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready :—82—7—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-11-0	82-14-0		82—14—0
Asad	83-2-0	83-4-0		83—4—0

Teji Mandi
Jeth 1—2—0
Asad 1—11—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 29.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1933, Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926, Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930, Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931, Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 108/1.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1920 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 78.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 78.

SHARES.

London, May 28.

Chartered Bank	£ 20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.p	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Eastern ,, ...	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 11/16

Bombay, May 29.

The market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 395, Apollo 20, By. Cotton 475, By. Dyeing 681/4, Century 420, Cent. India 462/8, Colaba Land 185, Crescent 227/8, Currim 425, Ed. Sassoon 187/8, Indian Bleaching 191/4, Indore Malwa 371/4, New Great 335, New City 270, Pearls 493/12, Pabaney 300, Phoenix 430, Shapurji 222/8, Simplex 236/4, Swan 760, Swadeshi 516/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8, By. Burma 322/8, By. Burma N. I. 72/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/3, By. Tramway 91/4, By. Steam 75, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni ord 70, Katni def 187/8, New India Ins. 12/8, Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord 25/12, Tata def 88/12, Tata Hydro 807/8, Scindia 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1426, Imperial partly paid 365, India 82, Central 25/2,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 29.

A further fall of 10 points in old crop and 18 to 20 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 22 points up in old crops and 17 to 19 points in new crops. The advance was due to scattered buying and less liquidation of old crop months.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Nordon and Co., cable under date 28th instant as follows :—

"Weather still unfavourable. Official weekly report confirms general poor outlook. Liquidation before the holidays." (New York market is closed on the 30th instant.)

As regards the American markets we anticipate prices to advance further in the near future. The guiding factor is likely to be the weather in America, and this at the moment appears to be unfavourable to the new crop, but naturally conditions are liable to change very rapidly. We therefore expect that we shall see sharp fluctuations during the next two or three months.

Although lower advices were reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 528, i.e., Re. 1 higher than Tuesday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening brokers and jobbers were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 529 selling by shroffs caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 528. Around this level jobbers and an Indore operator were buyers which lifted the values to Rs. 531. On selling by Commissioan Houses the market again gave way to Rs. 529½ and closed steady at Rs. 530 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 528½ and going up to Rs. 529 on scattered buying closed quiet, but steady at Rs. 528½.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 570½ and gradually improved to Rs. 572½ on prominent shroffs buying. On selling by a Japanese House the market dropped to Rs. 571 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 490 and advancing to Rs. 494 on buying by brokers closed at Rs. 493 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 542 and Rs. 448 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday on account of the death of Seth Khimji of Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	528 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	542
,, ,, ..	..Dec/Jan	450

Asad	25-13-3	25-13-9	25-13-0	25—13—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—3—6
Asad 0—5—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready :—82—7—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-11-0	82-14-0		82—14—0
Asad	83-2-0	83-4-0		83—4—0

Teji Mandi
Jeth 1—2—0
Asad 1—11—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 29.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1933, Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926, Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930, Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931, Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 108/1.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1920 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 78.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 78.

SHARES.

London, May 28.

Chartered Bank	£ 20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.p	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Eastern ,, ...	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 11/16

Bombay, May 29.

The market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 395, Apollo 20, By. Cotton 475, By. Dyeing 681/4, Century 420, Cent. India 462/8, Colaba Land 185, Crescent 227/8, Currim 425, Ed. Sassoon 187/8, Indian Bleaching 191/4, Indore Malwa 371/4, New Great 335, New City 270, Pearls 493/12, Pabaney 300, Phoenix 430, Shapurji 222/8, Simplex 236/4, Swan 760, Swadeshi 516/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8, By. Burma 322/8, By. Burma N. I. 72/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/3, By. Tramway 91/4, By. Steam 75, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni ord 70, Katni def 187/8, New India Ins. 12/8, Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord 25/12, Tata def 88/12, Tata Hydro 807/8, Scindia 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1426, Imperial partly paid 365, India 82, Central 25/2,

Fine Oomra	..July ..		570
,, ,, ..	..Dec./Jan.		491

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. G.	G. F.	G. F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	577	562	547	532
M. G. Oomra No. 3	582	572	557	..
M. G. Broach	620	610	600	590
M. G Southerns	..	..	613	603 593
M. G. Mathia	572	562	547	..
M. G. Khandesh	577	567	552	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	528
,, ,, Bengal	July ..	542
,,	Dec./January ..	450
Fine Oomra	July ..	570
,, ,,	Dec./Jan. ..	490
Good Southerns	May/June ..	592
,, ,,	Aug./Sept. ..	597

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

29th May 1924.

New York Market 28th May 1924 :—

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
29.65	July	29.75+10	29.83+18	29.55	—10
26.63	Oct.		26.85+22	26.43	—20
26.90	Dec.			25.72	—18
25.74	Jan.			25.54	—20

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.92, lowest 29.49, range .47 points.
Long liquidation. Wall St. selling. Good undertone. Average guess of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 67.3 per cent.

Liverpool Market 28th May 1924:

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11. a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.82	May				18.04+22
17.22	July	17.27+05	17.43+21		17.44+22
15.52	Oct.	15.59+06	15.68+16		15.69+17
14.98	Jan.				15.17+19
14.84	Mar.	14.89+05			15.02+18
	Egyptian.				
21.00	Jul.				21.30+30
19.65	Nov.				19.80—15

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 225,000. Entire belt moderate rains. Daily forecast: Entire belt cloudy. Weather cooler in the Western belt.

(2) American cross rate 4.33 1/4. July highest 17.45, lowest 17,26,6 range .19 points.

(3) Scattered buying. Less liquidation of old crop months, good undertone. Quiet steady market. Some trade fixing call sales. Southern Products Co. estimate condition 65.5 per cent. Nordon 66.2 per cent. Watkins Bureau 67.5 per cent. Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 28.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	300
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	750
Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot Slow Sale	18.49
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23.10
New York 11 a.m. ..July	29.82+.19
(As known in Liverpool..Oct. at closing time) ..Jan.	26.86+.31 25 95+.24
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..July	.29.87
..Oct.	26.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28
Today's price.

Months.	
May	17.87+.05
June	..
July	17.35+.13
Aug.	16.83+.11
Sept.	..
Oct	15.58+.06
Nov.	..
December	..
January	15.06+.08
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.89+.05
May	14.69.+06
Egyptians June	21.25
,, Nov.	19.92
,, Jan.	19.75

Liverpool, May 29.
Today's price.

Months.	
May	..17.82—.22
June	.. ..
July	..17.20—.24
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.41—.28
Nov.	.. ..
December	..15.04—.24
January	..14.90—.27
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	..14.76—.26
April	.. ..
May	..14.60—.23
Egyptians :—	
July	21.20
November	19.70
January	19.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28.
To-day's Price

Months.	
May	18.04+.22
June	17.89+.26
July	17.44+.22
August	16.92+.20
September	16.34+.12
October	15.69+.17
November	15.43+.20
December	15.28+.19
January	15.17+.19
February	15.07+.17
March	15.02+.18
April	14.88+.17
May	14.83+.20

Tone—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 28

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.85+.35
June	21.55+.30
July	21.30+.30
August	21.10+.25
September	20.85+.20
Oct.	20.25+.20
Nov.	19.80+.15
December	19.67+.12
January	19.55+.10
Feb.	19.50+.10
Mar.	19.40+.10
April	19.40+.10
May	19.40+.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

M.G. Bengal	
,, ,, FGood	12.20
,, ,, ully Good	12.60
,, ,, Fine	13.00
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.75
,, ,, Fully Good	13.25
M. G. BroaFine	13.75
,, ,, Br ach, Good.. ..	13.60
,, ,, Fully Good	14 00
M. G. Scinde Fine..	14.40
,, ,, de, Good	12.10
,, ,, Fully Good	12.50
Fine	12.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 28

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	
,, ,, to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York	
,, ,, July	29.55+.10
,, ,, October ..	26.43—.20
,, ,, Dec.	25.72—.18
,, ,, Jan.	25.54—.20
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.55—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.75 unchd.
Futures ,, ,, July ..	29.55+.04
,, ,, October ..	25.65+.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 9/16

WHEAT.

London, May 28.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN M/J Sellers ..	47/9
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	32/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Sellers	46/9
Wheat Soft RedKarachi M/J Sellers	46
Tone of wheats—Firm	
Cargo Wheat Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Shipment Paid for June	43/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 29.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 2 0
Groundnutes	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 6 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 8 0
Forward.		
Wheat,May ..	6 13 6	
Wheat, August/September	7 6	
Linseed, May ..	12 3 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 9	
Groundnuts M/J ..	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 8 0	
Cotton Seed J/J	5 9 0	

LINSEED

London, May. 28.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags M J Sellers 19 7/16
Tone—Steady but very little doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot net May/June Buyers. 19 1/4

SEEDS.

LONDON, May 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet at £17½ paid for May-June shipment. Small trade and rather harder to buy.
Cottonseed Bombay closed held higher at £10 1/8 sellers for May-June shipment.
Castorseed Bombay £24 7/8 May-June sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Sellers	24/
July Sellers	20/4 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi July September Sellers ..	20/7

Tone—Steady—Business was very small
Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May Value 18/3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, May 29—5 p.m.

To-day the market for Ready Sugar opened with yesterday's quotations and maintained the initial levels with very little inquiries. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is computed to only 1,500 bags.

New crop market opened round about the levels prevailing yesterday evening and in the course of the day has ruled firm in sympathy with foreign markets. Near positions (June shipment) opened at Sh. 22 and advanced to Sh. 22/3, again declining to Sh. 22/1 with free sellers. Similarly the initial levels in distant positions (July-September shipment) evidenced a rise of 4½d. per cwt. (touching up to Sh. 20/11½), and again witnessed a downward movement. There were free sellers.

Java and London telegraph better markets with improving demand.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—
Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready, Rs. 24/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Ex. Bond, Rs. 19/4 per cwt.

SHARE BAZAR.

29th May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	691-4-83-12-85	77-8-680	
Century ..	561-4-56-4-57-8	56-4-355	
Nagpur ..	465-12-65	462-8	
Colaba ..	182-8-86-4	185	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	231-4-27-8	226-4	
Indore ex-divi. ..	375-72-8	73-12-371-4	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	340-35-36-4	355	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	500-495-97-8	96-4-493-12	
Phoenix ..	430	430	
Bharucha ..	220	222-8	
Simplex ..	240-36-4-37-8	236-4	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	520-17-8 18-12	515	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	852-8-50	851-4	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	210	210	
Globe ..	50	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	267-8-65	67-8-265	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	317-8	322-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-4	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	77-8	72-8	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-12	
Central E. Mining ..	21	21-8	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-4	25-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	90-88-12	88-12	

Shipment June, Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June-July, Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-September, Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

METALS.

London May 28

English Best Selected copper ..	£ 65 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter ..	nominal 29 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4
TIN BLOCK	£ 215

RUBBER.

London, May, 28.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July/Aug.
Steady .. .. .. 11—
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 5/8
Tone—Firm Sellers are more reserved not much doing.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 27th May. 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi week from 23rd May. to 26 May. 1924 ..	15411	37922	—22511
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 26th May. 1924	3063873	3255275	—191402
Shipments for the bi-week from 23rd May, to 26th May, 1924.			
Qurcie:—			
United Kingdom.	2075		+2075
Continent	3145	17468	—14323
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	31884	20968	+10916
Total ..	37104	38436	—1332

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 26th May. 1924.

United Kingdom ..	140548	103770	+36778
Continent ..	823708	576367	+247341
China	188161	318036	—129875
Japan	1159 79	1436401	—277122
Coast Ports ..	47544x	43768	+ 3776
Total ..	2359240	2478342	—119102

Afloat in harbour

Europe	12965	7270	+5695
China, Japan and Coast Ports	20909	60239	—39330

xIncluding 22923 bales for U. S. of America

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Light-house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1 11 9
Japan	..No.	42-2	1 14 0
Japan	..No.	20	1 3 0
Japan	..No.	32	1 8 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 29

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th May, 1924.

Cotton	8,919 Bales
Wheat	43,611 Cwts
Linseed	28,628 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	3,839 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,199 ,,
Poppyseed	603 ,,
Groundnuts	2,095 ,,
Castorseed	6,199 ,,
Rice	7,228 ,,
Myrabollams	1 995 ,,
Cottonseed	10,986 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,811 ,,
Juwar	919 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	704 ,,
Bajri	2,097 ,,
Coal	2,937 Ton

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Jutes opened at about yesterday's rates and both Howra and Clive eased off slightly for lack of support by operators. A little business was done in the higher denominations at about previous levels.

Coals attracted little attention with a moderate turnover. Ranegangee was easier at Rs. 51-8 while West Jamuria advanced one and half points. New Beerbhoom was scarce.

Teas continue to have a good following at firm rates. Some concerns are not even available at above.

Quotations in miscellaneous B. I. Corporation ord. had sellers at Rs. 4-12 while Burma Corporations are rather easier. Bengal Telephones were unchanged. One lot of Great Eastern Hotels changed hands at Rs. 237. Government securities unaltered generally. The following were closing quotations:—Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 88-1 s.l. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99 s.l. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104-10 s.o.l. 6 per cent. bonds 1923 101-6 6 per cent. bonds 1931 104-4 s.l.

Banks.—Imperial Bank 359 s.l.

Jutes.—Alexandra Pref. 100, Barnagore 144 s.l. Cheviot 250 s.l. Clive 31-8 o.l. Delta 445 s.l. Fort Glouster 812-8 s.l. Hooghly ord. 71-4, Howrah 38-10 Howrah pref. 99 s.l. Hukumchand ord. 9-10 Kelvin 714 Kinnison 819 Presidency 6-4 s.l. Reliance 51-8 s.l. Waverly 7-12.

Coals. Bolorpor 4-14, Burrakur pref. 98 s.l., Damagurriah 10-8, Gopalichuck 19-12, Lakuria 14-8, Ranegunge 51-12, Sendra 21-4, West Jamuria 7 s.l.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ord. —5-4 B. I. Corpo. ord. 4-12, Burma Corporation 8-8, Great Eastern 237, Indian General Navigation ord. 103.

Tea Companies.—Amluckle 151, Atal 26-8, Ratelli 3-2, Deeju Valley 7, East India 171-14, Gohpur 8-8, Gulma 12-4, Hattikhira 25-4, C.D. Nurnbarnadi ord. 12-8, New Terai 17-8, North-Western Cachar 510 s.l. Codlabari 26-8, Orang 7-4, Jajnagar 129, Rutema 18-4, Sarugaon 16, Teesat Valley 30-6 Tukwar 32-4.

Debenchers.—5½ per cent. Howrah Mills debs. 95 s.l.

Exchange.—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and seven eith pence and demand one shilling four and twentynine thir

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL

LEAGUE PROSPECTS.

The second division teams in the Harwood League are all fairly equal in strength except one or two. The second string of the West Yorks ar decidedly infuerior to the 'Skins' B team who put up a record last year by winning every game without a single goal against them. The Mechanical Transport are better than last year and have won against Staff in a practice game. The G. I. P. All-Blacks are not as good as their brother railwaymen from Parel and their play in the eliminating rounds has not been very impressive nor have the Police shown much form though there is plenty of material in the side. Viswanath, Balanna, Eaji and others will again play for the Colaba United this year while the Hindu Gymkhana will have the services of the Bengalis who are expected to try hard not to get the Wooden-Spoon.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the convenience of spectators and players. There is a dainty wooden fencing round the ground which is receiving the best attentions of the ground sub-committee. A little office has been made up in the dressing room and alterations in the stands will make watching matches more pleasant.

The Saturday fixtures have aroused considerable criticism especially from "Fairplay" who, writing in an evening contemporary complains of the council's having fixed most Saturday matches for the Waudby Road Johnnies. It certainly shows want of equality but when one looks at it from a financial point of view as the council do, a better fixture list could not have been prepared. At the last council meeting there was a proposal of revising the First Division fixtures at least for the second half but the resolution being put to vote was lost. So the much discussed fixtures were left alone. The press representatives this year will not only have a special place in the best part of the stand but also every facility to sit and write. The Rovers Tournament which commences in the first week of September is being widely advertised and has attracted no less than nine military teams from all parts of India. This year's football after all is going to be a vast improvement on last year's in every way. The ground is as good as possible, teams are well divided, spectators will have every comfort, and some excellent referees have been procured.

Below we publish the "B" division fixtures for the first fortnight.

SECOND DIVISION FIXTURES.

Saturday, 31st May,—Colaba, West Yorks "B" vs. Mech. Transport F.C.

Tuesday, 3rd June,—Cooperage: G. I. P. All Blacks vs. Bombay City Police.

Thursday, 5th June,—Oval: Bombay Gym. "B" vs. Colabad United.

Friday, 6th June, Cooperage: Hindu Gymvs. West York "B".

Saturday, 7th June.—Colaba: Mech. Transport vs. Y.M.C.A. "B".

port vs. G. I. P. All Blacks.

Tuesday 10th June,—Cooperage: Hindu Gym. vs Y. M. C. A. "B"

Thursday, 12th June, Oval: Bombay Gym. "B" vs. Bombay City Police.

Friday, 13th June.—Cooperage: West Yorks "B" vs. Colaba United.

Saturday, 14th June,—Colaba: Y.M.C.A. "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks.

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—In the first round of the Olympic Association Football Tournament, Italy beat Spain by 1 goal to nil; United States beat Esthonia by one goal to nil; Switzerland beat Lithuania by nine goals to nil; Czecho Slovatia beat Turkey by five goals to two; Uruguay beat Jugoslavia by seven goal to nil; Hungary beat Poland by five goals to nil.

In the second round Holland beat Rumania by six goals to nil and France beat Latvia by seven goals to nil.—Reuter.

DERBY RACING.

MAMTAZ MAHAL SCRATCHED.

LONDON, May 29.

Mamtaz Mahal has been scratched for Derby.

Haji Bibi has been scratched for Oaks.—Reuter.

THE DERBY PROBABLES.

LONDON, May 29.

The following is the list of probables starters for Derby with jockeys:—

Arausio (R. Jones); Bright Knight (Frank Bullock or Lane); Bucks Yeoman (Beary); Caravel (Marland); Dawson City (Jelliss); Diophon (Hulme); Donzelon (Carslake); Great Barrier (J. Leach); Hurstwood (V. Smyth); Knight of Garter (Archibald); Obliterate (Lister); Parmenio (Elliott); Polyphontes (Melachlan); Regardo (Prior); St. Germans (Frank Bullock or Lane); Salmon Trout (Gardner); Sansovino (Weston); Sandfly (Perryman); Solar Eclipse (A. Smyth); Spalpeel (O'Neill); Tippler (Childs).

No jockeys have been allotted for the following:—

Anchorite, Balderston, Leobflint, Crusade, Camusa, Defiance, Despatch, Englestone, Gurzil, Henri, Optimidu II, Resinate, Royal Sequence, Santorb, Shambles, Woodend, Tom Pinch and Corolet.

Donoghue rides either Tom Pinch or Defiance.

LATEST BETTING.

Latest Derby betting is as follows:—13 to 2 Tom Pinch, 17 to 2 Bright Knight, 9 to 1 Diophon, 10 to 1 Sansovino, 100 to 8 Dawson City, 100 to 7 Donzelon, 100 to 6 St. Germans and Salmon Trout, 20 to 1 Knight of Garter, 25 to 1 Obliterate and Tippler, 28 to 1 Caravel and Hurstwood, 33 to 1 Woodend, Parmenio, and Spalpeen, 50 to 1, Defiance, and 100 to 1 Resinato.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 29.

At St. Andrews during the Amateur Golf Championship there was drizzling rain almost throughout the day. A tragic incident occurred this morning when a spectator following the American match dropped dead on the green. To-day's play was reduced to a field of 32. J. Birnie of Inverness defeated Brown by 2 and 1 in second round. In the third round Tolley was brilliant and beat last year's semi-finalist Douglas Grant of St. George's by 2 and 1. In the clash of Internationals Scot John Caven who has been brilliant since the start of the Championship defeated Englishman Noel Layton by 5 and 4. Braid beat G. Humphries of Stowbridge by one hole. The 1922 Champion Holderness beat Major Clarke of Nairn by 8 and 4. Robert Sario of the Royal and Ancient beat J. Board of Home Park by 2 and 1.—Reuter.

Wethered played poor golf defeating Martins Chunk of Hale by 3 and 2.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, MAY 29.)

Mr. J. R. Gregory, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, on relief, to be Additional District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. A. S. Holland, District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is granted, leave on average pay for five months and on half average for nineteen months.

Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as acting Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Gopal L. Gajendragadkar, to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Chaindrai Bulchand to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. D. Penman, M.I.M.E., Officiating Inspector of Mines in India, is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. G. S. Cameron, Junior Inspector of Mines, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Mines in India.

Mr. K. D. Sethna Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. N. D. Karmarkar, Special Auditor, Poona, to act as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Bombay.

Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar, Senior Auditor in the Co-operative Department to act as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Poona.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to act as Collector, Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer.

Mr. D. G. Sowani, B.Sc., B.E., Special Assistant Land Manager, Development Directorate to act as Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey in addition to his own duties.

Mr. R. G. Bhatkar, District Inspector of Land Records, to act as Superintendent, Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

Mr. W. Speirs, Dredging Master in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted, leave on average pay for four months and two days.

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani, Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, is granted leave on average pay up to 14th December 1924.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Bakhle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M and H. I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, Bombay is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Imperial Bank rate of interest on demand loans was reduced to seven per cent.

Jutes improved consequent upon a better market for Hessians and there was more doing in Howrah and Clive though fluctuations were not very wide. A few of the heavy priced stocks were enquired for but sellers asked more than current quotations.

In Coals nothing of any particular interest took place and the business effected exhibited no material alterations in prices. Katras Jerriah, however improved three points.

Teas shew little change in values on the whole but trade continues brisk over a fairly wide range of stocks.

Miscellaneous attracted little attention Marshalls declined to Rs. 4 and Midnapore Zemindary receded three points. Burma Corporation was unchanged while Indian Iron and Steel registered a drop of about Rs. 2.

Government Securities were steadier all round.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent; Government Paper 68 s o l; 5 per cent Bonds 1933 93/4 s l; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 99/7; 5½ per cent 101/14; 5½ per cent 1932 105/8.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 25/4. Imperial Bank conty 358.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 66/12, Hoshiarpur Dhoab Branch Railway 78, Howrah Amta Light Railway 103.

Cottons:—Kesoram pref 55.

Jutes:—Bakkt pref 102, Birla 6/8 s o l; Cheviot 250/8; Clive 31/10 s l; Craig 6; Delta 450 s l; Empire 46/4; Fort Gloster pref 111 xd s l; Fort William 261/8 xd s l; Gourepore pref 97; Hooghly ordy 73/8; Howrah 38/14; Hukumchand ordy 9/8 s l; Hukumchand pref 24 disc s l; Kamarhatty 495/8; Kelvin 721; Lansdowne ordy 252; Lansdowne pref 101; Orient 177; Presidency 6/14; Reliance 51/4; Standard 339/8; Union 442/8 s l; Waverley 7/5.

Coals:—Albion 3/10; Nurrakur 36/4; Katras Jherriah 109; North Damuda 7; Ranegunge 51/4; Singaram "A" 41/2; South Karanpura 11/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 35; Marshall & Co., India Ltd 4; Burma Corporation 7/15, Midnapore Zemindary 104.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 2/2; Bishnauth 39/12; Dimakusi 31/12; Gohpur 8/8; Huldibari 20; New Terai 17/4; Rutena 15/14 s l; Sarugaon 15/12; Teznora 9/8; Tumsong 17.

Debentures:—5½ per cent Dalhousie Jute Debentures 96/8.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and seven eighth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-nine thirtysecond pence.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The top floor of the Sailors' Home was crowded on Thursday evening when the Bombay Presidency Radio Club was formally declared open by the President, Sir Lawless Hepper. In asking Sir Lawless to declare the Club open Mr. Posher, one of the Vice-Patrons, in a short speech gave the audience an idea of the recent developments in radio-telephony and described his attempts at organizing a Radio Club on this side of India. He himself had taken a keen interest in forming the Club which must now support itself in order to derive the benefits enjoyed by the millions in Europe and America who daily "listen-in" to musical programmes from all parts of the globe. Sir Lawless in formally opening the Club gave a short history of the preliminary meetings and activities. The objects of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will be to provide an institution whose primary object is to stimulate interest in and to foster the study of radio communication and allied arts. The Club had eleven meetings since the date of its foundation, in January last when an informal meeting was called. A Working Committee was elected from those present and every one became a foundation member without any further election.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following are the office-bearers:—

President: Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Vice-President: F. W. Wilson, Esq.; Hon. Secretary: Major M. W. Holmes; Hon. Treasurer: T. E. Grant, Esq.

Committee: Messrs. Sultan Chinoy, V. A. Dabholkar, B. B. Griffin, J. C. Hawkhead, E. M. J. Hudson, N. Maughan, N. A. F. Moos, C. Robinson, W. Murray-Smith and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Radio Club itself shows every sign of being an enormous success as no less than 500 applications for membership have already been received. Eager crowds gathered round the distributor yesterday when those in charge made every attempt to explain the complexity of the machines. The Orchestra of the Grand Hotel played at the Marconi offices at the Ballard Estate whence the music transmitted through an aerial on the roof.

The first piece was not very clear as at the other end a hand-made megaphone was being used and there was much noise in the room where the whisperings of 400 people drowned the music.

THE PROGRAMME.

Last night's programme mainly consisted of selections by the Grand Hotel Orchestra. The following was the list of items:—

March: "The Great Big David" (Lotter).
Valse: "Riviera Rose" (Nicholls).
Fox-Trot: "Gigolette" from "The Three Graces" (Greshwin).
Pianoforte Solo: "Mandolinata."
Reuter News.
Danse: "Danse Orientale" (Lumbormisky).
Selection: "Sullivan Melodies" (arranged by Godfrey).
Song (Cornet Solo): "I Passed by Your Window" (Brahae).
Fox-Trot: "Uncle Sambo" (The Banjo Song) (Stafford).
Selection: "From the Highlands" Scotch Songs (Langey).

As people began to leave, the music was more distinctly heard and the audience on the whole spent a very enjoyable evening.

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER'S SPEECH.

Sir Lawless Hepper in the course of his speech at the opening of the Bombay Radio Club said:—

We are meeting this evening to take part in what is an historic event in the annals of the Bombay Presidency, for we are inaugurating the coming of wireless telephony, not only in this club, but in the houses of those who, in the future, will purchase receiving sets for themselves. There is no shadow of doubt that wireless broadcasting has come to stay, as by its means the lives of great many people will be brightened; especially those whose duties take them far afield into isolated places. It will reach alike the palaces of Princes and the homes of great body of the middle classes. It will enable those who live secluded lives to "listen in" and hear the latest news, band concerts and vocal music and also in a way to take part in any public function, aurally, if not in person. Within a year of general introduction of broadcasting into England, it was estimated that some 5,00,000 receiving sets had been installed in the homes of the people, and that probably some 2 million persons were regularly enjoying the benefit of the programme transmitted daily from the various broadcasting stations. I see no reason why a corresponding development should not take place in India.

In Bombay we are fortunate in having a body of gentlemen who have taken up the matter with the keenest interest, and it is due to them that we are now assembled to open this club both for the social entertainment of its members, and also to afford facilities for those of them who wish to learn the "whys and wherefores" of the science, with which the club is associated. The inception of the club is due, in the first place, to the zeal of Mr. F. E. Rosher.

The Committee were fortunate in obtaining the consent of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson to become Patron of the club, the Vice-Patrons being H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Maharaja of Sawantwadi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Commander H. Nicholson, (Director of Wireless, Government of India), Mr. P. E. Rogers, Postmaster-General, Bombay and Mr. F. E. Rosher.

AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

Before I sit down I should just like to refer to what seems to me to be one of the most important phases of recent Radio development and that is the immense vista of possibilities that is opened up for its use as an educational factor. Thousands of people in the poorest districts of the big cities of England whose acquaintance with music, up till recently, was probably limited to the barrel organ, have now their own listening in sets, and rightly have the opportunity of hearing some of the best music the world can produce. This alone must have an elevating influence. Again, in England lectures are now being transmitted to schools.

A NEW GUJARATI DAILY.

A new Gujrati daily the "Satya Mitra" will make its appearance from to morrow in Bombay. It will be edited by Mr. M. P. Madon, late Editor of "Parsi and Praja Mitra," and published by the All-India Publicity Corporation Ltd.

A Simla message of 28th May says:—Kishen, one of the players of the Bharatpur team in polo to-day in Simla, met with an accident and is suffering from concussion.

A Khandwa correspondent wires Mr. Raghavendra Rao, of the C. P. Swaraj Party addressed a number of meetings in the interior of Nimar district explaining to the electorates the work done by the Swaraj Party in the past and its future programme. Resolutions appreciating the work of the Party and endorsing its future programme were unanimously passed.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI ELECTED.

MUSLIM CONSTITUENCY.
BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

A good number of friends of the two Mahomedan candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council collected on Thursday afternoon at the Town Hall to hear the result of the voting that took place on Tuesday from the Bombay City Mahomedan constituency. As was anticipated Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji topped the list and was declared duly elected in place of Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji unseated. The following is the result that was announced at 3 p.m. by the Collector of Bombay:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji ... 1,402 votes.
Mr. T. S. Haji ..... 592 votes.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND "CHRONICLE."

A YOUNG COUNCILLOR'S DISCOMFITURE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Thursday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas drew the attention of the Chairman to the "misreport" in "The Chronicle" which he said was deliberately done.

The Chairman said he could not take any notice of a newspaper report.

Mr. Haveliwalla also objected. He said jocular remarks were also reported in "The Chronicle." Mr. Kanji had said at the last meeting that he (Mr. Haveliwalla) could not understand the meaning of English, and that was duly reported in "The Chronicle" and he thought that ought not to have been done.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy said if the remarks were actually made in the course of discussion there was no harm if they were reported.

Mr. Kanji said he would raise the question again. The Chairman then signed the minutes of the last meeting.

MR. KANJI AGAIN!

Mr. Kanji said he had been deliberately misreported in "The Chronicle."

The Chairman said they could take no notice of any newspaper report.

Mr. Haveliwalla said the Chairman should hear Mr. Kanji first and then give his opinion.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the late President of the Bombay Legislative Council had drawn the attention of the Press against misrepresentation and warned the newspapers; as it happened "The Bombay Chronicle" was also warned.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee as a Director of "The Chronicle" objected to the statement of Mr. Kanji.

The Chairman ruled Mr. Kanji out of order, as he could not take any notice of it. If he wished he could write to the Editor.

Mr. Tairsee said the Courts were still open to Mr. Kanji, and he could do what he liked.

The Chairman repeated that Mr. Kanji was ruled out of order.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. M. K. Shanbhag proprietor of a tea shop in the Arthur Crawford Market. He said he had rented the shop at Rs. 510 per mensem from the Corporation, and that he was spending Rs. 500 on salaries of servants. After running the shop for three months he had found that he was suffering a loss of Rs. 1,000 per month. He submitted that in the past whenever bidders had offered exorbitant bids for municipal shops and subsequently failed and had submitted their case to the municipal authorities, a concession had always been given. He now asked that he should be treated in a similar liberal spirit.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that the rent was "excessive," but having regard to the demand for the shop he thought Rs. 1,000 per quarter would be fair.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy thought no concession ought to be given at all, as these people forced up the rents at the auction and after two or three months came to the Committee for a reduction!

The Commissioner said they would have to reauction the shop if the present tenant gave it up.

Ultimately the Committee decided that no concession should be granted to the applicant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In 1922, following up he recommendations of the Acworth Committee, the Government of India took up the question of tch establishment of Local Advisory Councils for Railway Administrations, and in October 1922, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the Railway Board issued a Memorandum in connection with the establishment of Local Advisory Committees to be formed for each Railway.

2. The B.B. & C.I. Railway Company have formed their first or main Local Advisory Committee to meet in Bombay, and the first meeting of this Committee was held on the 19th May, the Agent of the Railway, Major General Sir Henry Freeland, presiding. Representatives of Trade, Commerce, the Local Government, and the Legislative Council are members of this Committee, and as the Chairman in his opening remarks stated, it is hoped by their cooperation and advice they will prove of great assistance to the Railway Administration.

3. The first meeting being a preliminary one, was confined to discussing the Constitution, and the Chairman placed before the Committee for their information a Report on the Quinquennial Forecast of Capital Expenditure in order to convey to the members a fair idea of what the Railway is trying to do and why it is doing it. He also placed before the members a statement which showed what is being done in the direction of improving the facilities generally for third class passengers.—Yours, etc.,

H. F. G. FREELAND.
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Bombay, May 21.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY MAVALIS.

Mr. Basir Ahmed Munshi Azizudin, a teacher in an Urdu school, and living at Imamwada Road, reports to the police that on Thursday at about 2-30 a.m. he came in a victoria from Grant Road play-house and left the victoria at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Parel Road. He then began going along Sandhurst Road when he saw some four or five mavalis round a boy, aged about 12 years, teasing him and trying to drag him towards Telli Galli. He went up to the boy and the latter told him that the mavalis were forcing him to go with them. He remonstrated with them all when one of them named Bona Alladin (25) held him by his coat. The complainant tried to release himself from his grip when another mavali shouted out loudly to Bona "maro" and Bona, who had caught the complainant by his left hand, gave him a blow on his left hip. Bona again raised his hand to deliver another blow to the complainant when a witness named Usman Moosa told the complainant that he was bleeding from the left hip. The witness, Usman, immediately picked up a knife from the ground where Bona was standing. They then caught Bona and handed him over to the police. The complainant is unable to identify the other mavalis. The complainant was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were treated. Bona is arrested and police are endeavouring to trace the other mavalis.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mrs. Gallethy residing on the second floor of Alexandra Buildings, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, reports to the police on the 28th instant that during the last three days some one entered the bed-room and removed gold and silver jewellery valued at Rs. 585 from the dressing table. The bed-room was open and any of the servants could enter. A dismissed servant is suspected of the theft.

REPORTED THEFT AT YACHT CHAMBERS.

Captain F. E. Henderson, Secretary of the Bombay Yacht Club reports to the police on the 26th instant that during the previous night some one entered room Nos. 15 and 16 on the second floor of the Yacht Club Chambers by climbing "through the fan light" (sic) and removed gold studs, links, a silver cigarette case and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 515/- from the rooms.

CORONER'S COURT.

THE PATHAN SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the deaths of Akram Khan and Begum Jan Bi who were alleged to have been shot by Abdul Gafoor in a chawl at Bhendy Bazar on May 14 in the circumstances already reported in these columns.

Both the suspects, Abdul Gafoor and his son Ahmed Gul, were present at the inquest.

After some evidence was recorded, Deputy Inspector McCulloch said he went to Imamwada Chawl on the day of the tragedy and saw the deceased Akram Khan lying dead in the compound of the chawl. The woman was lying in the room of her sister Aminabai. She was semi-conscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. Near Akram Khan's body two empty cartridge cases were found. Witness also gound two empty cartridges about 20 to 30 paces near a pool of blood from Akram's body. Witness went to Bandra in a taxi-car and there he went to a hut in which Pathans lived. He found the two suspects there. The first suspect had the rifle produced. He gave it to the witness with six rounds of ammunition.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shots fired from a rifle by Abdul Gafoor Amdul Mohmed.

GIRL STABBED TO DEATH.

Govind Narayen, a motor car driver, was going along Harvey Road towards Babulnath on Tuesday morning when at the junction of Harvey Road he saw a girl Bhugeebai (18) proceeding towards Sandhurst Road. Narotam Nana in whose keeping Bhugee was and who was following her, went in front of her and struck her several times on the stomach and chest and on the left hand with a penknife. Bhugee fell on the road with her intestines protruding and Narotam stood near her with the blood-stained knife open in his hand. Narotam was arrested with his knife and the woman was removed to J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday night.

At the Coroner's inquest on Thursday the jury returned a verdict of death from stab wounds inflicted with a penknife by Narotam.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

On Wednesday morning Rukhmabai and Raibai, two Hindu women, were going to Dadar by the railway line. At Sion Rukhmabai crossed the line and Rai was following her when a train of the G. I. P. Railway knocked Raibai down and she was cut into pieces.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from her having been run over by a train of the G. I. P. Railway whilst crossing the line.

BOY KILLED UNDER STEAM ROLLER.

On Monday at about 6 p.m. a steam roller of the City Improvement Trust was going from Lal Baug towards Dadar and two boys and a man employed as labourers on the road work were sitting on the tank of the roller and four boys were standing on the plate in front. Whilst the roller was moving two boys got down and the third named Jagu Daji (12) in his attempt to get down fell and the roller went over the lower half of his body. The flagman and pedestrians who noticed this shouted out and the roller stopped. The boy died instantanously.

The Coronor held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Jagu when Daji Bhima, the driver, stated that seven or eight boys boarded the roller at Lal Baug and were seated on the tank of the roller. He did not see any boys standing as he could not see in front of the tank. As the roller was moving witness felt a jerk and heard an alarm. He stopped the roller and got down when he saw the deceased lying dead. Boys were often allowed to go on the roller when the work was finished. There were no orders prohibiting those not working on the roller from travelling on it.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to a part of his body having been crushed under a steam roller of the City Improvement Trust from which he tried to alight whilst it was in motion.

The jury remarked that seven or eight boy were allowed to travel on the roller. The jurors were of opinion that men and boys not working on rollers should not be allowed to travel on them.

FIRE IN A HUT AT SEWREE.

On Thursday at about 11-15 a.m. a fire broke out in a hut occupied by a Hindu sweetmeat seller at Sewree New Road. The kitchen which contained eatables and oils was seen ablaze by some passers-by who raised an alarm. Fire-brigades were instantly communicated with and a fire-engine from Byculla promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire in a few minutes. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 200. The cause of fire is not known.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Patwardhan circus at Dadar.

SATURDAY, May 31.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 101 vs. West Yorkshire Regiment, Cooperage.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 30 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 13m.
June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 14m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Surada" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 2nd June 1924.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 1st June, 1924.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward bound P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

O S K steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 28th instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 25th June.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 7 per cent.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The third annual thanksgiving High Mass by the Employees of Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., in Honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be offered in St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob Circle, on Sunday (1st proximo).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th May, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 29th May 1924.

Smallpox 11 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 102; total mortality this day last year 120.

SWARAJYA IN CHAWLS.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lal Baug, a public meeting will be held at Bhaya's Chawl, Chinchpokli to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. when Mr. Madhavrao Kopkar will deliver a lecture on "Swarajya in Chawls." All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A number of copies (English) of the report of the Martial Law Occurrence in the Punjab 1919, as well as the evidence are available for sale at the reduced price of Rs. 1/8. for both the report and the evidence, its former price being Rs. 6.

It can be had from the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Sunday the 1st of June 1924 at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

As a sufficient number of candidates have expressed their willingness to join the Class, the Course will commence at 5-45 p.m. on Monday (the 9th proximo) at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, when all those who have submitted their names to the undersigned are requested to be present.

SEND-OFF TO MR. KHANDKE.

Under the joint auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Samstha and the Young Namdeo Party, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m., at Mr. M. M. Khandke's hall at Kapad Gulli, to give a hearty send off to Messrs. K. P. Khandke and G. V. Khandke who are proceeding to Europe the next day. All are cordially requested to attend the gathering.

I. H. RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The 12th annual session of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal (The Indian Historical Research Institute, Poona) will be held on the 30th and 31st instant and the 1st proximo when about twenty important papers throwing new light on Maratha history and literature will be read by scholars. The exhibition of ancient documents, pictures, coins and other similar relics will also be arranged simultaneously.

PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT POINSUR.

About fifteen families from Colwad, Bandra, consisting of men, women and children went out on a pilgrimage at the Holy Cross in front of the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception at Mount Poinsur, Borivli. The party left Bandra, for Borivli under Mr. Francis Vessaoker, Secretary on Saturday (the 24th) afternoon and at 7-30 p.m. a Solemn Litany was sung at the Cross at which the Boys of the Mount Poinsur's Orphanage and the Franciscan Brothers also took part. On the following day a "Thanksgiving Mass" was offered at 8 a.m. with sermon and Benediction by the Vicar Rev. Fr. Louis A. Pereira and after passing the day as an outing the party returned Home late towards evening.

The Cross which stands there for over 25 years is erected by the late Augustine Damascene the well-known Carpenter of Bandra and was painted this year by Mr. Victor Fishery.

SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Three schoiarships of rupees ten each per month tenable for one year will be awarded from the Fund to poor deserving students from June 1924, one to a student of the Shamrao Vithal Community studying at any of the colleges affiliated to any of the Indian Universities; the second to a student of the said community studying at any of the Technical and Professional Colleges or Schools recognised by the Indian Government or by the Indian States; and the third to a student of any other community going through any of the said courses. Applications must be made in the prescribed form obtainable from the Managing Trustee of the Fund at the Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, on sending an anna stamp for postage. Applications must reach the Trustees by the 15th of June, 1924.

THE DERBY.

1½—Miles RUN ON 4th June at Epsom.

THE OAKS.

1½—Miles RUN ON 6th June at Epsom.

STARTING PRICE COMMISSIONS EXECUTED ON ALL PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RACES.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1924.

DANGEROUS AND REACTIONARY.

The Lee Commission's Report contains an element of surprise which, however, explains its dangerous and reactionary character. For the first time in recent years a report by a commission of inquiry on a matter of first class importance to the Indian nation is unanimous though the personnel of the Commission included Indians as well as Europeans. Of course much depends on the selection of the personnel, and one can understand the possibilities of a packed commission. It is, moreover, quite clear that, in view of the unanimous and unmistakable opposition which the very suggestion of a Commission had aroused in the country at large, no Indian of first rate eminence and genuine popular sympathies could have honourably and consistently served on such a commission; so that the mere unanimity in such a commission is not by itself of any importance. The fact, however, that the evidence placed before the Commission is not to be published is highly significant. Rumour had it, even while the Commission was sitting and recording evidence, that great personages in India had come before the Commission in camera and made allegations and disclosures, which, to say the least, would have provided very curious reading. For constitutional reasons alone, if for no other, we would like to see a full report of the evidence placed before the public; for we would then be able to say where official etiquette is indulgent and where it is ultra stringent. Judged as a whole, and in the form in which it is presented to the public, the Report falls far below the standard of the Islington Report of 1919 or even of the Aitchison Report of 1887. Neither of the two previous Commissions considered the fundamental principles which should govern the public services of the country. But apart from this main defect, the two previous Commissions were not such a frank, unabashed excuse for loot in India as this Commission so obviously is and was intended to be by the authors or abettors of the "Steel Frame" doctrine. In the Islington Commission, at least, there was room for Sir Abdur Rahim to state in clear terms his viewpoint that, instead of looking out for mere extension of employment for Indians in the public service of their country, as his colleagues had done, he considered if there was any room for the employment of any non-Indian in any capacity in the public service of this country. This was a bold enunciation of an unavoidable difference in viewpoint, which, however, is disconcertingly absent in this Commission. The commissioners have been content to assume, as the basis of their recommendations, the existing constitutional position, which provides for a gradual increase of the Indian element till it reaches fifty per cent. of the total, as though the Indian nation was not up in arms against this very limitation of progress by an outside authority, and for motives or reasons entirely of non-Indian complexion.

On financial grounds, the Report, as we stated on Tuesday, carries its own condemnation. The budget of the Government of India as well as the budgets of all the important Provincial Governments is still encumbered with a deficit in ordinary expenditure, which it is sought to make good either by new taxes, or by such doubtful expedients as the gain in exchange on remittances of the "Home" Charges. At such a moment, when the financial equilibrium seems to be utterly lost, for a Royal Commission solemnly to suggest an additional annual charge eventually rising to a crore and a quarter per annum is simply suicidal. We cannot permit any additions to the emoluments of the public services, especially of the I. C.S., which are already insufferably high in proportion to either the value of the service rendered or the ability of the people of India to bear such a costly system of top-heavy foreign administration,—until the budget is genuinely balanced, and unless there is a simultaneous reduction in the strength of the various European Services, so that what India may lose in one direction may be made good in another. We do not quite understand if in recommending a special rate of exchange for remittances of European servants the Commission has allowed for the increase in the burden when it calculated the total cost of its proposals to be a crore and a quarter per annum. But whether the allowance has been made or not, this is a gross abuse of the Commission's terms of reference and will constitute a most unpardonable grievance against the Government, should they accept this proposal of plunder without further ado. The Government of India have much to answer for in the mismanagement,—not to call it by any juster and harsher name,—of the currency and exchange policy of the country. Let them not add to the counts in the indictment against them by deliberately distorting the currency policy to suit the favoured section of their public servants.

The decision of the Commission not to make any discrimination between the basic pay of the Indian and the European servants may seem justifiable on the score of political expediency; but, on economic reasoning, we are not quite convinced if in that recommendation the Commission has really done a service to India. Frankly, the scale of official salaries and allowances in India is altogether beyond the ability of the people of India to bear it. Whenever Indians come into their own, these salaries and emoluments will be, must be, radically revised. Public service must be invested with its own special dignity and distinction, but must not be made as to-day it seems to be made at the hands of the foreign masters of India, a mere excuse for spoliating the rack-rented and overtaxed Indian citizen. But a revision of this nature, which would not see any justification or necessity for any official salary exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum, must commence some day; and will be carried into effect only when the Indians are ruled by and for Indians. On the whole then, the Report makes a most disappointing public document to read. The "Daily Herald" alone among the English journals has been able to see the danger involved in it. This is the creation of the vested interests of a close corporation to militate against the transfer of power to the people. In respect of passage allowance, the special exchange compensation to the non-Indian servant of the State, and proportionate pensions, the recommendations of the Commission are framed exclusively with an eye to the advantage of the latter without any consideration of the ultimate ability of the people of the country to bear such burdens,—let alone the more radical question whether the country needs a foreign personnel at all,—or without regard even to the narrower and more immediate standpoint of the present financial position of the State. The only feature that we find it possible to commend is the pontifical blessing pronounced by the Commission upon the system of open competition examination for the recruitment to the principal posts in the public service. That is the only way for India to avoid communal bickerings, and at the same time insure that the best available Indian will be selected for the task of governing the country in the daily routine of administration.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

According to the "Pioneer", Sir John Nunan of the British Guiana deputation has been able to persuade the Standing Committee on Emigration to recommend the reopening of Indian emigration to his Colony "subject to the report of the Indian Commission especially appointed to visit the Colony and study the conditions on the spot." Does this mean that the Department presided over by Sir N. Sarma is about to send another commission of enquiry to British Guiana, so soon after the labours of the Pillay Commission? What has happened in the Colony during the last two years to justify such an undertaking? We cannot believe that Dr. Nunan has disclosed to the Committee any startling information which he had deliberately kept from the public. He has been in this country for more than three months and has seen a great number of legislators and other public men whom he has tried to win over to his scheme, but so far as we know no responsible Indian, outside the official fold, has approved of the proposal to reopen emigration to the Colony without a final and satisfactory settlement of the general question of Indians abroad and without further guarantees from the Government of the Colony. In these circumstances, what is the justification for the Standing Committee to recommend the reopening of emigration after the despatch of a fresh commission of enquiry? What is there to enquire into which has not been traversed by the Pillay Commission? Sir N. Sarma would be guilty of a grave betrayal of the interests of his country if he lightheartedly agrees to the reopening of emigration of Indians from this country to British Guiana. He has already committed a number of blunders which have exasperated his countrymen and lost him their confidence. The Indian public will not tolerate any further scandals perpetrated by his department. He must know that all parties in the country are agreed that no further emigration from India to British Colonies should take place till an honourable status is assured to Indians in the Empire and till the Kenya wrong is redressed. We do not know the composition of the Standing Committee on Emigration, but if it is true that it has made a recommendation as suggested above, then it has acted in an entirely irresponsible manner. By the way, has Sir N. Sarma's department cared to ascertain the facts regarding the recent firing on Indians in British Guiana and, if it has, is it not time that these facts were made known to the public?

Notes of the Day.

Labour at Jamshedpur.

We published the other day extracts from an appeal to the members of the Assembly issued by the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The appeal makes mention of several genuine grievances under which the workmen are labouring. Not the least important of these grievances is the refusal of the Company to recognise the Association on the score that some of the office-bearers of the Association are not employees of the company. But an objection of this type can no longer hold water. In England and other Western countries the right of Labour to choose its own executive has long been recognised by the employers. If the workmen have confidence in those whom they have appointed as chairmen or secretaries of their association, it is not for the employers to say that they will not treat with the latter. It is not always possible to secure the voluntary services of workmen to act as secretaries of labour associations, apart from the danger of victimisation by the employers; hence the employment of paid secretaries, who may not be regular workmen, often becomes necessary. To refuse to recognise the association on the ground of such an appointment is absurd and an infringement of the elementary rights of labour. Instead of standing on conventions or a sense of false dignity, the company would do well to recognise the Association without further ado and concede the right of the Association to appoint its own office-bearers and representatives, whether they be workmen or not. There are other grievances, also, arising out of the non-fulfilment by the management of the Company of the terms of the settlement of October 1922. Mr. Andrews, who had been requested to report on these and other grievances of the workmen, is understood to have submitted his report both to the Directors of the Company and the members of the Assembly. Mr. Andrews has no axe of his own to grind and therefore can be trusted to represent without bias the truth about these grievances. For the good name and future prosperity of the industry at Jamshedpur as well as for the sake of smooth relations between the workmen and the Company, the latter ought to lose no time in redressing all the grievances of its workmen. The Legislature also owes a duty to the workers employed in the industry while according protection to the latter and must see that the rights and interests of the former are duly safeguarded either by the necessary provision in the Tariff Bill or by securing effective guarantees from the Government that Labour legislation for the recognition of trade unions will be introduced without delay.

Poison-Gas.

An Associated Press message from Nagpur states that printed leaflets of an anonymous character, holding up the local Swarajists to ridicule and asking the people whether they would elect such reckless men to the Council again, if the present Council is dissolved, have been distributed in the city. One wonders whether this release of poison-gas constitutes the first move of local officialdom in reply to the Swarajist threat of counter-propaganda to the initial official propaganda, which was started immediately after the abrupt termination of the last Council session. Putting aside the misuse of public money involved, the Swarajists, of course, will not object to any propaganda from the official side, so long as the rules of honourable political warfare are observed. But, if official circles have really inspired the leaflet now distributed, it is pertinent to ask whether the anonymity under which they are seeking shelter is not discreditable to them. If they are anxious to fight the Swarajists, they should come out in the open and fight like honourable foes. The present device of anonymity is mean and unworthy of officials. We would not, however, hastily judge in the matter and would be only too glad to be assured that no official had any direct or indirect hand in the matter. If official circles are not responsible for the leaflet, they should lose no time in disowning the leaflet and discovering the source from which the current of poison-gas has emanated, since the popular mind is very likely to connect the current with the official propagandist agency.

O'Dwyer-Nair Case.

The "Hindu" publishes the following cable dated May 23, from its London correspondent:—

"Reading of depositions continued all day. Numerous witnesses of Shahpur and other districts described the methods of forced recruitment in which men and women were grossly maltreated. Villages were raided at night by armed forces. In some villages young men fled beforehand and those who remained, including headmen, had their beards pulled, were stripped naked, beaten with shoes and had brambles placed between the legs. Others were handcuffed and made to sit in the sun, bend double and catch their ears through their legs and then sit on thorns. Sir S. Nair demonstrated in court the method of catching ears between the legs.

Witnesses further stated the men were deprived even of loin cloths and women compelled to pull strings tied to men's private parts. Fathers had to find security for the production of sons, failing which they were mercilessly beaten. Women also received personal ill-treatment and indignities. In one case a witness said the Hindus objected to being slapped by Mohamedans and were then made to slap each other.

These revelations and the disclosure of other indescribable tortures caused a sensation in the Court.

Shahpur pleaders testified that 90 per cent. of the recruits were forced.

Graphic evidence was also given regarding terrorism in Gujranwala under O'Brien."

The only remark we have to make on the above is that Reuter's correspondent in his report of the day's proceedings did not inform the Indian public either of these revelations or of the sensation which they caused in Court.

Statistics.

The "Times of India" has chosen to give a practical demonstration of how fools rush in where angels fear to tread. In its most approved "superior" style, it has delivered a homily on how to handle statistics, and how to twist a case out of nothing, apropos the Swarajist leaders' pronouncement of policy. But it has overlooked or ignored one or two considerations in its hasty zeal to champion the bureaucracy. It falls foul of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das for declaring that the military expenditure is more than half the total Budget of the Government, and seeks to demonstrate that the correct perspective for viewing the military expenditure is after the provincial revenues have been taken along with the central revenues and expenditure. In that case the military expenditure would be 28½ per cent.—does that include any recurring decimals?—or less still if certain other expenses and receipts are piled up on the total. But the assumption that the provincial budgets should also be included to get a correct view is wholly gratuitous. Why should they be added up? Pandit Motilal is a leader of the Swaraj party in the Legislative Assembly of the country, who, when he made the above statement, was presumably refering only to the Central Budget. The Central Budget for 1924-25 provides for a total expenditure charged to revenue of Rs. 129.90 crores, of which Rs. 63.00 crores is given as the total military expenditure. We do not claim to be expert statisticians of the "Times of India" brand; nor have we quite the space necessary for working out the exact percentage in decimals to the *n*th digit. But we submit these figures suggest a close, a very close, approximation to the Swarajist statement, being nearly 46.5 per cent. If this perspective is radically wrong, the fault, we suggest, is not that of the Swaraj leaders, but rather of the Government of India, who, on the "Times of India" view, have adopted a faulty and misleading method of representing their finances.

How Not To Handle Them.

Next as regards the proportion between the voteable and non-voteable items. The unimpeachable authority of Sir Basil Blackett, backed up by the entire force of the Finance Department of the Government of India, distributes the total expenditure charged to revenue in 1924-25, as stated in the official financial statement, between the voteable items aggregating 17.11 crores and non-voteable items totalling 112.79 crores. The voteable items thus amount to 13 per cent. or a little more, while the non-voteable items are slightly under 87 per cent! Our contemporary is not content with this, but would add up the working expenses of the commercial departments to the voteable items in order to get what it is pleased to call the correct perspective. But surely this a most cumbrous method of showing the relation of x to y by gratuitously adding z to both x and y, and pointing out oracularly that the proportion of x: y would be different from the proportion of x plus z: y plus z. The reform of budget statement by leaving out the working expenses of the Railways from either side of the public balance-sheet was first carried out about fifteen years ago at the earnest, insistent and repeated representations of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale; and the process suggested by him is carried a step further by the present Government of India who contemplate adopting the recommendations of the Acworth Committee and the Railway Finance Committee by separating the Railway Budget entirely from the general Budget of the country, bringing into the latter only the net contribution of the railways *after* paying working expenses, interest charges, depreciation provision, and all other incidental charges. But still the "Times of India" considers the method is defective and would revert to the pre-deluge system of showing the accounts of the Government. Great are the financial pundits of Hornby Road!

A Vision of the Survivor.

Bombay is a city of wonders and yesterday we were privileged to witness one of them. Near the "Times of India" office, home of paradox and refuge of the obsolete and the absurd, we saw the living image of the obsolete advancing towards us. A huge steam-roller, shaking and jolting as if it would fall to pieces every minute, driven by two grimed and burly Europeans with faces, which suggested cursing and despair, was approaching at a speed, so far as we could judge by eye-sight, of from 1 to 1½ miles an hour; and in front of it, proud, joyous, with his little stomach sticking out and a red-flag waving saucily over his shoulder, right in front of the unwieldly monster and within a yard of the front roller, strolled a ragged little Indian boy. The steam-roller was a shocking thing, deserving of the scrap-heap. The men who drove it knew that it was doomed and hopeless and were grousing inwardly; but that small boy with the red-flag waving over him, was hope incarnate. The blundering machine was a survival, but he was *the Survivor*; and he knew it though he had probably never read the memorable jest: "The Russian Steamroller has disappeared and only the man with the red flag remains". In England the reference in the jest was to a bygone age even when it was made. After all kinds of rapid motor traffic, including army lorries far more dreadful than steam-rollers, had been allowed for years to dash about the streets, the man with the red flag no longer went before the steam-roller on its journeyings, from place to place, though the flag still warned pedestrians of danger where it was at work. When motor-cars were first invented motorists were in despair because it was the law (made for the steamroller and the heavy traction engine) that every portable engine on the roads must be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag to warn the populace of its death-dealing approach. When the red flag was dispensed with in the case of the fast motor and the fast road steam-engine it naturally fell into disuse for slow steam-rollers, which used a whistle or a horn instead, like other vehicles. But tidings of these changes have not reached poor old Bombay—with its worship of the second-best and obsolete—and we are glad, for the sake of that small, ragged Indian boy doing the goose-step proudly with his red flag on his shoulder in front of that absurd anachronism. Let him stand for all our hope of Bombay's progress!

Municipal Extravagance.

During the last three years it has been the practice with the Municipal Executive of Bombay to entrust the construction of asphalt roads, involving expenditure of several lakhs, to Messrs. Mackenzies, sometimes on a cost plus percentage basis and sometimes on rates settled by the Municipal Executive without tenders being publicly called. Latterly, owing to pressure exercised by the Corporation, the Executive has thought fit generally to call for tenders. These tenders, we understand, have disclosed the extraordinary fact, which, however, is now beyond any remedy, that Messrs. Mackenzies were all the while paid at rates which must have been higher than those which the Municipality could have secured if open tenders had been invited for the various works undertaken by them. The following statement, which has been supplied to us, showing the differences between the rates of Messrs. Mackenzies and the lowest rates which the Municipality received when tenders were publicly called for, speaks for itself:—

Items of Work.	Lowest Rate. Rs. a.	Mackenzies' Rates. Rs. a.	Percentage
Excavation ...	2 4	5 4	133 p. c.
Removal of soil to a distance of 1 mile ...	2 0	6 6	219 p. c.
2 miles ...	3 0	9 0	200 p. c.
3 miles ...	4 0	11 10	191 p. c.
4 miles ...	6 0	14 4	138 p. c.
Cement concrete bedding 6in. thick ...	40 0	52 0	30 p. c.

Curiously enough after knowing the lowest rates which the Municipality had received only a few weeks back, the Municipal Executive entrusted the construction of Church Gate Street to Messrs. Mackenzies *on the same original rates*, which are higher than the lowest rates by 25 to 200 per cent., without calling for public tenders!

Who Is Responsible?

The Municipal Commissioner's excuse for not calling for public tenders is the "urgency" of the work. When did the Corporation finally decide to reconstruct the street and how many months—or is it not years?—have passed since then? Who was responsible for the procrastination? If people sleep over their jobs and wake up late, every job is bound to be "urgent." Even allowing the urgency of the work in question, does the Municipal Commissioner expect us to believe that the whole of Fort Ward would have been washed away had Church Gate Street been paved after a week or a fortnight, which is the only delay that would have resulted by open tenders being invited? The "urgency" is the outcome of the negligence of the Executive and the tax-payers of the city have perforce to shoulder the additional burdens which such "urgency" involves. We are entitled to ask, in the name of the eternally suffering tax-payer, whether the Municipal Executive was justified in entrusting the work privately to Messrs. Mackenzies, knowing well that Messrs. Mackenzies' rates were a hundred to two hundred per cent. higher than the rates which the Municipality could have easily got in the open market? How long is such extravagance at the expense of the already overburdened tax-payer to continue with impunity? But, we would blame rather the Corporation and the Standing Committee for tolerating the scandal, than the Municipal Executive. It is the former who by their negligence of vital public interests encourage the extravagance of the Executive.

A Swarajist's Success.

At the last general election Mr. Jaffarbhai A. Lalji, a Swarajist, was returned at the head of the poll as one of the representatives of the Muslims of Bombay to the local Legislative Council. Subsequently his election was declared void on grounds which were shown in these columns to be untenable and which prejudicially affected the rights of the Muslim voters who chose to exercise their vote in accordance with the resolution of the Delhi session of the Congress. In electing, by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji to the vacancy thus created, the latter have once again shown their confidence in a candidate of the Swaraj Party. We had opposed Mr. Huseinbhai's candidature to a seat in the Legislative Assembly purely on the ground of superior merit of the rival candidate, Mr. Jinnah. We have, therefore, the greater pleasure in congratulating Mr. Lalji on his present success.

LABOUR GOVT. IN JEOPARDY.

GROWING HOSTILITY OF LIBERALS.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

LONDON, May 29.

To-day's division on the resumed unemployment debate in the Commons is regarded as critical. Opinion is expressed that the divided state of Liberal opinion is placing the Government in greater jeopardy than since it took office. A number of Liberals hold that the Government ought to be thrown out owing to its failure to keep its election promises and the Conservatives are whipping up every possible man. The Government has issued three-line whip urging the attendance of its supporters. Much depends upon to-day's meeting of the Liberal Party.—Reuter.

U S IMMIGRATION BILL

JAPANESE PROTEST.

LONDON, May 29.

Tokyo.—The representatives of both House of the Diet passed a resolution to-day strongly protesting against the American Exclusion Legislation.—Reuter

DISARMAMENT!

AMERICA'S EXTRA NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, May 29.

Washington.—The House of Representatives by 166 votes to 138 passed to-day a Bill authorising the construction of eight scout cruisers, six river gunboats and extensive improvements to six battleships, including their conversion to oil-burners at a total cost of one hundred and eleven million dollars and rejected the amendment authorising appropriation for elevation of guns on certain battleships.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. LANSBURY TO BE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, May 28.

Reuter's lobby correspondent says that the Labour Parliamentary Indian group this evening listened to a statement of the situation in India by Mrs. Besant. After the conclusion of the statement they decided to form a British Committee on Indian affairs under the chairmanship of Mr. George Lansbury with Mr. Meyler as Vice-Chairman and Countess of Delawarr and Sir Ali Imam as Hon. Treasurers. The objects of the Committee are to furnish members of Parliament and the British public with information concerning the development of public opinion in India in relation to the desire for further extension of self-government until India finally secures Dominion status. Reuter.

LONDON, May 29.

The Secretary to the Committee will be Major David Graham Pole and Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Scurr, M.P.—Reuter.

DIE HARDS STILL AT IT.

PEEL'S ATTACK ON LORD OLIVIER

LONDON, May 28.

Lord Peel will formally move in the House of Lords on 2nd June that papers be laid on the table in order to draw the attention to Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurthi, particularly the statement therein made that the maintenance of the communal system is antagonistic to the possibility of a proper working of democratic institutions in India.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Tehri and the Aga Khan were present at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace this evening in honour of the Italian King and Queen.—Reuter.

The Duke of York opens the Singhanee Ward for Asiatics at the Tilbury branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society on 27th June.—Reuter.

London, May 29:—Two thousand guests were present at last night's brilliant State Ball at the Buckingham Palace in honour of the Italian King and Queen.—Reuter.

Karjman (Bechuanaland):—During a military review a bomb fell on a crowd of spectators from an aeroplane killing four and wounding 32.—Reuter.

Paris, May 29:—In the second round of the Olympic Soccer to-day Ireland beat Bulgaria by one goal to nil. Switzerland drew with Czecho Slovakia both scoring one goal each. The latter match will be replayed on Friday.—Reuter.

A Calcutta message of 28th May says:—It is announced that the Viceroy has consented to open the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to be held in Calcutta. December 8th has been suggested for the meeting subject to His Excellency's convenience.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
19519

"GANDHI'S UNYIELDING ATTITUDE."

SIR S. NAIR IN WITNESS BOX.

THE O'DWYER CASE.

LONDON, May 29.

When the hearing was resumed to-day, Sir Sankaran Nair giving evidence said that on all points relating to the steps to be taken to meet the political aspirations of Indians, he and Sir M. O'Dwyer differed very greatly. Otherwise there were no relations between them. With regard to the Montford Reforms the witness stated that they were favourably received by those who took interest in the matter. Sir M. O'Dwyer opposed the suggested changes and drew up a minute of objections. The witness drew up a minute to the effect that the Government of India's scheme was unsatisfactory.

ROWLATT ACT.

Referring to the Rowlatt Act, Sir S. Nair said that one of the causes of dissatisfaction was that the Report on which the Bill was based was never published. It was also presented in a form which precluded its discussion. The main objection was that life, liberty and property were placed in the hands of informers and spies and with those objections he entirely agreed.

Mr. Justice McCardie asked whether widespread anarchy was the foundation of the Rowlatt Bill.

Sir S. Nair replied: "Yes. But that anarchy did not exist when the Bill was introduced and I would have suggested other methods of dealing with it."

When the witness testified to his opposition to Mr. Gandhi's Non-co-operation manifesto, Mr. Justice McCardie asked what was the explanation of the power of Mr. Gandhi.

Sir S. Nair: "He is supposed to have done a lot of work in South Africa on behalf of the Indians there. That has secured for him a great deal of influence."

The witness added that he saw Mr. Gandhi, but owing to his unyielding attitude he felt that a conference would be useless.—Reuter.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S TRIAL,

WHY IT WAS DELAYED.

LONDON, May 28.

Re-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe with regard to the delay in his trial, Lala Harkishenlal said that another reason why he wanted to postpone the result of the trial till the end of June was that his astrologer predicted he would be in danger till the end of May.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

The following is a special cable to the "Hindu" dated May 26 on the evidence of Sardar Labh Singh and Mr. Wathen:—

Depositions continued to-day regarding the arrests and maltreatment at Gujranwala under Col. O'Brien and the bombing of the City causing death and wounds to innocent persons.

Sardar Labh Singh, barrister, Gujranwala, described the treatment of himself and others who were chained together, thrown down, treated with bayonets, kept in solitary confinement and otherwise ill-used. He said he was tried by a martial tribunal, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property on the false evidence of the informer who afterwards recanted and confessed that his evidence was extorted by torture. Sardar Labh Singh's sentence was commuted to six months and he was released under amnesty.

Mr. Wathen, formerly Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, gave oral evidence. He said he conveyed the report of Jallianwala shooting to Sir M. O'Dwyer at Lahore the same night and urged him to go to Amritsar and take charge, but Sir M. O'Dwyer made no response. Mr. Wathen expressed the opinion that Gen. Dyer made a mistake in not giving warning. A little firing was justified but General Dyer fired too long.

Sir W. Schwabe announced that the evidence would probably conclude this week.

BRITISH EXPORTS TRADE

INDIA, THE BIGGEST CUSTOMER.

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to a question, Mr. Lunn stated that for the twelve months ended 31st March exports from Great British and North Ireland to the countries named were valued as follows: To New Zealand £20,028,000, to Australia £56,336,000, to South Africa £29,300,000, to Canada £27,452,000, to India £35,336,000, to France £46,508,000, to the United States £57,563,000, to Germany £44,042,000, to Italy £18,908,000 and to Russia £2,155,000.—Reuter.

D'OISY LEAVES FOR PEKING.

LONDON, May 29.

Shanghai.—D'Oisy has left for Peking.—Reuter.

DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY.

LONDON, May 29.

The Hague.—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company announce a final dividend of 15 per cent for 1923 together with exceptional payment in July of an *ad interim* dividend of 10 per cent for 1924 this being done to help the shareholders to pay for shares in the forthcoming issue.—Reuter.

"A NEW INDIAN DANGER."

CREATING A NEW VESTED INTEREST.

MR. SASTRI'S PROTEST.

"DAILY HERALD'S" WITHERING ATTACK.

Special to "The Chronicle."

LONDON, May 29.

In a leading article the "Daily Herald" yesterday drawing attention to the Lee Commission Report says:—

"India paid them well, allowed them retirement early on large pensions, most of them served Britain well. A few of them felt they were under any obligation to serve Indians. "By almost all of them the efforts of the Indians to free themselves from the alien guardianship have been obstinately opposed. Naturally, therefore, they have been feeling anxious about their future under Indian Home Rule. For this reason the Royal Commission was appointed for safeguarding their interests.

The report just issued is hailed with delight by the organs of the class from which Civil Servants are drawn. If the Commissioners' advice is taken, their interests will be safeguarded. Indians are to find more money. They are to make burdensome contracts. Worst of all they must be content to wait fifteen years before Civil Service is half Indianised and 25 years before half the police. This proposal creates a new vested interest which stops the transference of power demanded by Indians.

The Commission was appointed solely for the benefit of a small number. We cannot allow the interest of a small number to override the Indian interests."

The Assembly must notify to the Government that the contracts entered into may be open to repudiation unless the report passed by them two years ago. Parliament refused to guarantee pensions then. Mr. Lloyd George was put up to make his famous "steel frame" speech.

"FOUR TRUE SONS OF INDIA."

But what Parliament failed to do four true sons of India have accomplished, two of them having already got their mess of pottage.

One signatory is considered vigorous enough for the arduous duties of an executive Councillor in spite of advancing years and debility. The other has succeeded after four years of canvassing for the India Office post.

The lesson to learn is that Royal Commissions enable the Government to obtain powers which Parliament and the Cabinet cannot grant.

Mr. Sastri criticising the Report before a public meeting feared it would tend to embitter and aggravate the present situation as the appointment of the Commission was unwelcome to all Indian political parties and was forced upon India by Lord Peel. He protested against any plan which prejudged the constitutional issue.

THE NEW INDIAN DANGER.

LONDON, May 28.

The "Daily Herald" under the heading "The New Indian Danger" criticises the report, particularly the delay in Indianisation as "a proposal to create a new vested interest which would stand in the way of transference of powers demanded by the Indians." The paper concludes: "We cannot allow the interest of a small number concerned to override the interest of India as the Commissioners propose.

The "Daily Chronicle" commenting on the Report of the Lee Commission says that in the main features it is likely to be adopted because it is unanimous and clear and offers immediate outlets in a situation where it is most urgent to find an outlet.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

DR. MARX TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, May 28.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx has agreed to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—The Allied note was handed to the German Ambassador reafirming the Allied standpoint with regard to military control.—Reuter.

MACDONALD-POINCARE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 29.

The Foreign Office issued to-day the correspondence exchanged between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare during the middle of the month with reference to the proposed visit of the latter to Chequers which was later cancelled as a consequence of the French political circumstances. The letters are framed in exceedingly cordial terms. Mr. MacDonald in his first letter dated the 15th of May asked if in view of the uncertain political situation then existing it would not be possible to pursue the exploration of the problems arising from the Dawes Committee's report at least tentatively for the time being his object being to save time. M. Poincare's reply of 15th May definitely declared the impending resignation of his Cabinet, but thought that the conversations can quite well continue in preliminary form Meantime, M. Poincare wrote a long letter on 14th May which accounts for Mr. MacDonald's expressing the belief, from accounts received from the Belgian Ministers of the conversations with Mr. MacDonald, that there was every ground for hoping that a final agreement could be reached without difficulty. The letter also recapitulates his Government's attitude with respect to the Dawe's report as already known.—Reuter.

JAITO SHOOTING CASE.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 28.

Several witnesses were examined to-day in the trial of Akalis in respect of the Jaito affair. A villager of Jaito deposed that a bullet coming from the side of the crowd passed through his turban. The Assistant Superintendent of Police stated that he recovered a mass of seditious and inflammatory literature from one of the trunks found in transport carts accompanying the Jathas.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION & BENGAL COUNCIL,

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Government of Bengal has issued a communique regarding the refusal by the Bengal Legislative Council of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 99,000 for European and Anglo-Indian education. Under "Education Reserved" there were two grants for non-Government European and Anglo-Indian primary schools, one for Rs. 3,00,000 recurring and other for Rs. 99,000 non-recurring. With the exception of the building furniture equipment expenses both the grants are of a recurring character. As no special lump grants, as distinguished from recurring grants, are contemplated the demand should have been shown as Rs. 3,99,000 against the recurring head. The sum of Rs. 99,000 for special grants of a non-recurring nature is not required and therefore will not be restored. But the rejection of this item will not affect the position as regards the recurring grants and if the estimates of three lakhs are not sufficient the excess will be found by the reappropriation of the supplementary demand.

"DEATH RAY,"

LONDON, May 28.

A question with regard to the so-called "Death Ray" was raiised to-day in the Commons.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Leach emphasised that Mr. Grindel Mathews was offered but he refused the opportunity to demonstrate his invention under conditions which would satisfy the scientist or the businessman. Every facility was offered to him to give his demonstration satisfactory to himself and the services. The Air Department had been placed in a difficult position in dealing with Mr. Mathews, partly owing to the vigorous press campaign conducted on his behalf (Opposition cheers), and because it was not the first occasion on which extravagant claims were made and consequently the Department was unable to accept what Mr. Mathews stated with regard to his invention without scrutiny, which apparently he was not prepared to face.—Reuter.

TELUGU LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 29.

The Telugu Literary Conference met on Wednesday evening in Kovvur at 4 p.m under the presidency of Srijut K.N. Nageswarrao of Andhra Patrika. About 100 men of letters of all types and belonging to all political parties attended.

STEEL PROTECTION.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SLIGHT CHANGES SUGGESTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

As expected the Select Committee on the Steel Protection Bill concluded labours this evening and submitted its report to the Government. The report is not entirely unanimous. as I understand there are no less than 15 members out of 21 who have appended their minutes of dissention some minor matter or other. Despite these numerous dissenting minutes the Bill itself stands unhurt. On the other hand some necessary improvements have been made especially as regards its life which has been prolonged till replaced by other protective duties mentioned in the schedule to last three years. The discussion appears to have been on non-party lines but one or two votings were rather hurriedly given. This was especially so in the case of the motion for raising the import duty on tin plates from ten to fifteen per cent. as recommended by the Tariff Board and specified in the schedule to the Bill. This point seems to have been discussed at the fag end of the day when members were in a hurry to leave. Although the claim for protection of tin plate industry was supported by the Tariff Board and approved by the Government still by a majority the Select Committee, I understand, voted against it. Therefore, the tin plate company has been done an injustice. I hear some members are determined to move amendments in the Assembly to rectify it. Indeed I heard one member remark "The judgment in respect of tin plate has gone by default."

BURMA AND THE BILL.

As regards the exclusion of Burma from the operation of the Bill I understand Mr. Fleming's motion was negatived by a large majority after somewhat lengthy discussion. This was made apparent last evening when some members in the course of their talks stated that once we exclude Burma in this matter then the cry for separation of Burma from India would almost become a *fait accompli*. This argument therefore held the ground and all eloquence of the Burma member supported as it was by two or three others fell flat. On the whole however the Bill remains in its essential provisions absolutely unaltered and the number of dissenting minutes need not deter the Assembly. The report of the Committee will be presented to-morrow in the Assembly and in all likelihood will be taken into consideration on Monday if not on Saturday. But the session will not be prolonged on this account.

I am informed by a member of the Assembly that attempts will be made to discuss the financial aspect of the Lee Commission's Report on the fourth or the fifth of June when the Report will be condemned.

EXCLUSION OF BURMA REJECTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

It is understood that the Select Committee on Tariff Bill has drawn up its report for submission to the Assembly to-morrow. As there is a general desire among the members to take time to study the report of Committee and the notes of dissent to-morrow's sitting will be short and confied to questions and answers and mere presentation of the report. The Assembly will assemble either on Saturday or Monday to consider the report and pass the Bill.

It is understood that the Committee has decided by a majority to drop the proposals for protection of tinplate industry, Government members being for protection. Burma's exclusion from the operation of the Bill is also understood to have been rejected

PROPOSED CHANGES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 28.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill has finished the major part of dicussion and that after disposing of minor matters to-morrow would draft its report for presentation to the Assembly on 30th. The report is expected to be unanimous so far as the main provisions of the bill are concerned. The only change likely to have been made is that ensuring the permanence of the policy of protection of the steel industry with the present duties lasting only three years, new duties being substituted at the end of that period. The questions about nationalisation, the sharing of the profit, preventing the flow of foreign capital, the introduction of the bounty system and improvement of the conditions of labour must have been discussed but without effect. The report is being awaited with interest.

IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR.

GOVT'S RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

In view of reference of the Steel Industry Protection Bill to a Select Committee of the Assembly, the arrangements about the dates for the consideration of the Bill by the two Houses had to be altered.

The Council of State would now meet on the 4th June in place of 30th May, when the Bill as passed by the Assembly will be laid on its table. Mr. Chadwick will move a resolution asking for the removal of import duty on sulphur.

The agenda for the Assembly's sitting on 30th May consists only of the presentation of the Select Committee's report, but the members are warned that the House may decide to proceed with the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the same day.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ARRIVAL AT AHMEDABAD.

A SUCCESSFUL DEVICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

Mahatma arrived here this morning after a very peaceful journey, thanks to severe precautions taken by anxious friends. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel discreetly decided to take Mahatmaji off the train at the Kankaria wicket gate pillar number 307/22 nearly two miles up Ahmedabad Station. The plan worked very well and the Gujarat Mail steamed into the station to receive a crowd unconscious of the impending disappointment.

MAHATMAJI IN ASRAM.

SUCCESSFUL DEVICE TO AVOID CROWDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Bombay by Gujarat Mail. To avoid rush of large crowds that might gather at the station arrangements were made previously with the railway authorities to stop the train at the Kankaria level crossing about a mile from the station to detrain Mahatmaji. In accordance with the instructions issued to him the European driver stopped the train with consummate skill so that when Mahatmaji alighted he had to walk only a few steps to get into the motor car which was kept ready just there. As the train stopped all of a sudden and at an unexpected place it excited curiosity of all passengers Indians and Europeans and just as Mahatmaji gently alighted there were vociferous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai". The whole affair was so well managed that in a little more than a minute the train steamed off and Mahatmaji was in the car going direct to the Ashram.

At the Ashram gate Mahatmaji was accorded a hearty ovation by all members and profusely garlanded. Professor Khare sang a beautiful song welcoming Mahatmaji. After alighting from the car he went straight into the room where he used to work before his incarceration.

Mahatmaji is enjoying good health. His weight which was about 99 when in the Sassoon Hospital has during his stay in Juhu increased by 4.

MAHATMA IN HIS ASHRAM.

TO STAY TILL END OF JULY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMADABAD, May 29.

Mr. Gandhi intends to stay in his *Ashram* till the end of July as he stayed in Juhu to regain his health. He is still unable to attend meetings, to deliver speeches and bear any noise. He can move about to a certain extent only. His energies are exhausted in editing his two weeklies and he is hardly able to attend to his voluminous correspondence.

GOVT'S AIRSHIP SCHEME.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Leach moving as the Committee state the supplementary estimate in connection with the Government's Airship Scheme said that the prospect of reaching India in five days and Australia in ten or twelve days justified taking a few risks. (Cheers). If the scheme was successful, he was confident of tremendous possibilities. Three years was the period expected to elapse before they would be able to make a journey to India, but he was confident that it would be less. Government proposed to begin research at Cardington and to proceed as early as possible with building an airship of five million cubic feet capacity. He was not authorised to say that Government intended to run a passenger service to India. It was proposed first to give the contractors an option of doing it themselves.—

The vote was agreed to.—Reuter.

The following message of May 23rd has a bearing on the above cable:—

A Supplementary Estimate for £350,000 sterling in connection with the Government's Airship Scheme has been issued of which 150,000 is for Airship and 200,000 will be initial provision for the programme of airship development extending to three years. The total expenditure for three years is provisionally estimated not to exceed 1,350,000 gross and 1,200,000 net.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARDS' SUGGESTIONS.

DOUBLE DISADVANTAGE TO SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Mr. Jadunath Roy, member of the Indian Mercantile Committee and Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a note on Tariff Board Bill suggests that steel used as raw material for shipbuilding in India should be exempted from import duty. The suggestion of the Tariff Board that steamers, launches, etc., made outside India should be exempted from any duty places the Indian shipping and shipbuilding industry at double disadvantage and is sure to result in the enterprise being crushed under the heels of unequal competition.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS

LEAGUE'S ARBITRATION.

NOT BINDING ON TURKEY

LONDON, May 29.

Constantinople.—Discussing the delay in the Mosul negotiations the Turkish papers, apparently officially inspired, point out that the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty has not yet come into effect. Consequently the clause regarding the settlement of the Mosul question by the arbitration of the League does not bind Turkey.—Reuter.

MAHMAL TO HOLY PLACES.

EGYPTIAN GOVT DECIDE NOT TO DESPATCH.

LONDON, May 29.

According to the Cairo correspondent of the "Morning Past" it is understood on good authority that owing to continued delay in receiving necessary guarantees from King Hussein, the Egyptian Government have decided not to despatch "Mahmal" (holy carpet) to Holy Places this year.—Reuter.

FLIRTING WITH BOLSHEVISM.

LORDS AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Lords today, Lord Mayo moving for the immediate discontinuance of the Anglo-Soviet Conference considered that flirting with Bolshevism did not commend itself to the Empire.

Lord Parmoor said Government hoped that the Conference would continue until arrangements satisfactory to both the countries were reached and thought there was no reason why this result should not be obtained if outside partisans abstained from interference. Government was endeavouring to speed up the negotiations, but a very large number of issues was involved, several of which were of very great importance. Government regarded the attainment of an agreement as of importance to Europe.

Lord Curzon declared that the Conference communiques had been negative, ambiguous and obscure. He did not wish to be unfriendly or harsh, and, therefore, suggested a modification of the motion expressing the opinion that the Conference should be brought to as early conclusion as possible. The modification was agreed to.—Reuter.

MINORS AND SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO SARALA DEVI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

In connection with the statement published by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani regarding her desire to offer her minor son as a volunteer for the Tarkeshwar Satyagraha, Mr. Gandhi has wired that minors should certainly not take part in Satyagraha.

RAGARAM SARAI RAPE CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 29.

Judgement was delivered this week by Mr. Amardekar, Additional Session Judge, Nagpur in the Rajaram Sarai Rape Case in which Radhe Lal, Rahim Beg and Surgerao were accused of committing rape on Mussamat Lelu, a married girl of about thirteen years. The story of the prosecution is that Lelu had run away from her husband's place at Chap in Chanda District because of ill-treatment of her mother-in-law and put up in Rajaram Sarai, Nagpur. Radhelal a chowkidar finding that she was a runaway girl detained her in his room. After a while Radhelal with his two companions Rahimbeg and Surjerao closed the door of the room. Passengers in the verandas soon heard suppressed cries of the girl. One of passengers suspected foul play and informed the police. Constables forced open the doors from outside. Surjerao was found in the act of committing rape and Radhelal with a cane in his hand threatening her not to cry. The Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury declared Rahimbeg and Surgerao guilty of offence of rape and Radhelal guilty of abetment of that offence and sentenced the former two to rigorous imprisonment for seven and five years respectively and Radhelal to ten years rigorous imprisonment. He also sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in addition.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR GRIEVANCES

MR. ANDREWS' WIRE TO MR. JOSHI

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has wired to Mr. N. M. Joshi and a few other non-official members of the Legislative Assembly informing that his report regarding Jamshedpur labour includes a demand for the restoration of the recognition of the Labour Association and that the Association should be free to appoint its officers without being restricted to those on the rolls of the Company and, lastly, for the fulfilment of all conditions of settlement of the last strike.

REFORMS COMMITTEE

SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Since the publication of the Home Department Communique announcing the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry into the reforms the Government of India have been arranging the personnel of the Committee. Their efforts have advanced fairly well and the names of the members will be announced shortly. As the communique pointed out efforts are being made to make it as fully representative of both the official and non-official element. The latter is expected to be in a majority. The membership may range between ten and twelve as the enquiry is being undertaken to review the entire field of administration both in the Provinces and the Central Government. It can be taken for granted that the Provincial case will be represented by some with an intimate knowledge of the working of the reforms in the Provinces, but as the question is an All-India one the Central Legislature naturally offers the proper field for the selection of the representative non-official element, due regard being paid to the representation of important element (?) to the extent necessary for carrying out the investigation. It may be expected that the Committee will be able to assemble soon after the close of the Special Legislative Session.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

MEETINGS ALL OVER TRAVANCORE ON JUNE 4.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May 29.

The Untouchability Committee has decided at a meeting held at Vaikom that public meetings should be held all over Travancore on 4th June to consider and pass resolutions sympathising with the object of Vaikom Satyagraha and appealing to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to throw open all the roads in the State to all classes of His Highness's subjects irrespective of caste or community.

The Secretary was authorised to take steps for holding the said meeting. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent a message approving of the lines on which the campaign is carried on and observing that the movement deserves sympathy and assistance of all Travancoreans.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu has reached Vaikom to-day.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TIRUVALLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, May 29.

The Satyagraha deputation consisting of Messrs. Mathunni, Kunjenpillai and other workers reached Tiruvalla on Monday. They arranged a procession there and a public meeting the same evening under the presidentship of Mr. T. P. Mathew. Mr. Mannath Narayanan Nair spoke at length on non-violence and Mr. Patchupillai condemned in strong language the repressive policy adopted by Government as was evidenced by the series of prohibition orders passed on workers. Mr. Krishnan Nair speaking next removed the misunderstanding that the fight was for entry into temple. He appealed for men and money for carrying on the campaign.

Next Messrs. Mathunni and Kunjenpillai, both of whom had been prohibited by the District Magistrate from delivering public speeches, spoke disobeying the prohibition orders. They were immediately arrested by the police and after arrest they were profusely garlanded. Mr. Lakshmana Perumal Pillai, a well-known Tinnevelly worker who went to Nagpur on foot for the flag fight there, next addressed the gathering on the ethics of Satyagraha and exhorted the gathering to wear Khadi.

Messrs. Mathunni and Kunjenpillai were tried on Tuesday before the Second Class Magistrate, Chengannoor, and convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. It is understood that they will serve their term in Tiruvalla. As for the Akalis continuing at Vaikom, the S. G. P. C. wires that their object being only to open a *langar* for the service of mankind duly obeying State laws, they should obey externment order if served and return.

SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCEED.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May 28.

Mathunny and Kunjen Pillai who had both been prohibited by the District Magistrate from addressing public meeting disobeyed the orders at Thiruvalla and were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to one months rigorous imprisonment.

VAIKOM AND AKALI FREE KITCHEN

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, May 28.

The S. G. P. C. has wired to Lalsingh Jathedar of Vaikom Langar Akali Jatha, that its object was only the serving of the free kitchen if the state serves it with any externment order it should return.

JAITO AFFAIRS.

AKALIS' ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, May 28.

The S. G. P. C. has also made its position clear about the Jaito affair stating that if the existing restrictions are withdrawn by Government it is not likely to form a base for operations against Nabha.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

GOVERNOR HOLDS CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

SWARAJ PARTY'S COUNTER PROPAGANDA

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 28.

It is rumoured that His Excellency Sir Frank Sly has called another secret Conference of Government officials at Pachmarhi to organise effectively all the resources at their disposal for fighting the Swarajists. Government will soon realise that it is nothing but putting the saddle on the wrong horse. The Provincial Swaraj Party Conference was held with a view to counteract Government propaganda.

It is understood that there will be no session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council in July-August next. No official confirmation is, however, forthcoming.

A NAGPUR SENSATION

ANONYMOUS LEAFLETS AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 29.

A mild sensation has been caused here by the distribution of anonymous printed leaflets without even the name of the printing press, deprecating the Central Provinces Swarajists' attitude and explaining to the electorate that on account of the rejection of the budget by the Swarajists all important works, such as primary education, sanitation, repairs to roads and buildings and several others intended for the welfare of the people were stopped by the Government and consequently the people in general and particularly the electorate were put to immense loss.

The leaflets further state that the Swarajists have deceived the people and the electorate, ask them whether they will return the same candidates and giving them an indirect hint to exercise their votes in favour of those who differ from the Swarajists in the event of the dissolution of the C. P. Council.

COMMUNAL PROBLEMS.

M. SHAUKAT ALI OPTIMISTIC OF SOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

In course of a letter explaining his attitude towards Hindu-Mahomedan problems Maulana Shaukat Ali writes to "Bharatmitra" as follows:—"I feel my opinion will not satisfy either the Hindus or the Moslems in the present unnatural atmosphere of mutual distrust. Each community to-day has gone mad and is out to win a position for itself. This luckily is a passing phase and I am looking up to the day when both would be calm and have clean hearts. God willing we will soon have a Round Table Conference of our own and then without partisan pririt calmly discuss things and come to an amicable decision. We will have a working programme and then we will forget all that has happened as an evil dream. I am a staunch Muslim and servant of my faith and want to be still better. I love my country and countrymen also and my being a good Muslim does not come in my way of being a good Indian and a good brother of my Hindu, Parsi, Sikh and Christian neighbours."

ECHO OF CAWNPORE SHOOTING.

CASE AGAINST INJURED EMPLOYEES WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 28.

The Local Government have just sent orders accepting the recommendation of Mr. Clay, the District Magistrate, that as an act of clemency the case against the 20 injured rioters at the Cawnpore Cotton Mills should be withdrawn. Government have expressed the hope that this decision to take no further action against these twenty persons who submitted a petition supported by a number of other cotton mill employees and numbers of the general public will tend to promote better feeling in labour circles in Cawnpore. It may be noted that the case against two employees of the Cotton Mills who were particularly active in persuading the men not to leave the mill compound and who were not injured in the firing has not been withdrawn and will proceed at once.

BIRDWOOD COMMITTEE.

LIKELY MEMBERS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 29.

It is understood from a very high and reliable source that Sir Prabhasankar Pattani, late member of the India Council and now the Dewan of Bhavnagar is to be a member of the Birdwood Committee and Raja Narendranath will represent the Hindus. The Sikh members have not so far been chosen. They will mostly be nominees of the Shiromani Committee.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

THE GENESIS OF THE COMMISSION.

The following is the full text of the Lee Commission Report.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENESIS OF THE COMMISSION

6. The great majority of Government officials in India are divided into classes corresponding to differences in the responsibility of the work performed and the qualifications required. These classes are organised for the most part as "Services." This Commission is concerned only with the highest or the Superior Civil Services dealing with each branch of the administration. The second class of Services is usually known as "provincial"; the third class as "subordinate;" and with these the Commission is not directly concerned.

The Superior Civil Services themselves are divided into two classes, according as they administer subjects which are under the direct management of the Central Government in India or subjects which are primarily controlled by the Provincial Governments. The former class consists of the Central Services, which deal inter, alia, with the Indian States and frontier affairs, the administration of the State railways, with Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, Audit and Accounts, and with scientific or technical departments such as the Survey of India, the Geological Survey and the Archaeological Department. The other class which works primarily under the Provincial Governments comprises the All-India Services. The term may at first sight appear inappropriate to Services which are essentially concerned with administration in the Provinces. It marks the fact, however, that these Services are recruited by the Secretary of State, for work in any part of India, and that each, though scattered through the Provinces, forms one Service with one basis of remuneration. Though an officer of an All-India Service is assigned to and as a rule remains in one Province throughout his career, he may be transferred to another Province; while a certain number of officers are taken by the Government of India from the Provinces to assist in the discharge of its central functions. Services of this nature differ essentially from the Provincial Services which are recruited in a Province solely for provincial work, and it is to mark this distinction that these Services have been given the title of "All-India." As the main part of the actual administration of India is carried out by the Provincial Governments, it follows that the All-India Services are the main executive agents of the administration throughout the country. The following table shows the sanctioned strength and actual numbers of these Services on the 1st January, 1924:—

THE ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

	Sanctioned Strength.	Actual Numbers.
Indian Civil Service	1,350	1,290
Indian Police Service ...	732	739
Indian Forest Service ...	399	348
Indian Educational Service—		
(Men) ...	379	309
(Women)	42	36
Indian Agricultural Service ...	157	109
Indian Veterinary Service ...	54	38
Indian Forest Engineering Service ...	18	17
Indian Medical Service (Civil) ...	420	373
Indian Service of Engineers ...	728	716
Total ...	4,279	3,975

THE ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

7. The Civil Services in India came under detailed review by the Royal Commission on the Public Services presided over by Lord Islington (generally known as the Islington Commission) which assembled on the 31st December, 1912, and signed its Report on the 14th August, 1915. It was not the task of that Commission to attempt to alter the structure of administration which it found in existence. Its labours were directed merely to making such adaptations in the composition of the Services, and their organisation or financial conditions, as the circumstances of the time required. Apart from numerous recommendations directed to improving what may be called the technical organisation and efficiency of the Services, the Commission devoted itself mainly to exploring the possibilities of a wider employment of Indians in the Superior Services and to an examination of the conditions of service, particularly on their financial side.

8. The Report of the Islington Commission was signed in August, 1915, when the war had been in progress for a year. The Governments, both in India and in England, were fully occupied with the prosecution of the war. Consequently the consideration of the proposals of the Commission was deferred and the Report was not published till the 26th January, 1917. Before the report could be taken into serious consideration the facts on which it was based had materially changed. On 20th August, 1917, the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons that the policy of His Majesty's Government was that of "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Further, the war had in India, as elsewhere thruoghout the world, produced an upheaval of prices which had greatly increased the cost of living, and this factor had obviously not been taken into account in the rates of pay which the Commission proposed.

There were thus three new factors in the situation—(a) the special stress laid on the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration; (b) the new policy directed towards the progressive realisation of responsible government; (c) the marked change in the cost of living. It was easier to recognise these new factors than to devise measures to meet them. The Government of India, in their elaborate examination of the recommendations of the Islington Commission, and the Secretary of State in the orders which he passed, clearly endeavoured to give due weight to the changed and changing conditions. It was, however, impossible to produce a scheme which would fit the new circumstances without a complete re-examination of the problem, and the orders which were passed during the course of the years 1919-20, on the recommendations of the Islington Commission, suffered inevitably from having been based on an investigation which subsequent events were rendering obsolete.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD ENQUIRY.

9. The progressive influence of these new factors on the problems of the Services will be examined in detail in the body of this Report, but it will be convenient at this point to summarise briefly the chief events which led up to the appointment of the present Royal Commission. We have already referred to the announcement of the new policy contained in the declaration of the 20th August, 1917. In pursuance of this Declaration the Secretary of State visited India in the winter of 1917-18 and, in collaboration with the Viceroy, made a detailed enquiry into the measures necessary to give effect to the new policy. The result of this inquiry is contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, commonly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The elaborate review of the whole situation formed the basis for lengthy and detailed discussion in India and in England out of which the Government of India Act (1919) finally emerged. This Act, with the Rules made thereunder, embodies the present constitution of India.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS.

10. It was hoped that the inception of the new policy would eliminate the primary cause of unrest in India, but unhappily the development of events belied this hope. Owing to causes which is not within our province to examine, unrest increased. The relations between the political classes and the Services instead of being improved were markedly worsened. In the minds of the Services the uncertainty of the political future of India, combined with attacks upon them in the press and on the platform, and their steadily deteriorating financial condition produced feelings of anxiety and discontent. In Indian political circles, on the other hand, the new system seemed incomplete and slow in its operation. It seemed incomplete because the self-government granted in the "transferred" field was limited by the fact that the members of the All-India Services engaged therein were still under the ultimate control of the Secretary of State. It seemed slow in operation because the rate of Indianisation adopted since 1919 was regarded as illiberal. In the course of our tour through India we inquired into each of these causes of discontent; and we propose to discuss them in greater detail in subsequent sections of our Report. It is enough now to point out that in the course of 1922 they impelled both the Secretary of State and the Government of India to take action.

11. The immediate pre-occupation of the Secretary of State was the check in the flow of recruits for the Indian Services. Accordingly he appointed a Committee, presided over by Lord MacDonnell, to enquire into the impediments to recruitment. The Committee reported on 21st June, 1922. Though certain detailed suggestions for improvement were made, the majority of the members, in a supplementary note, admitted that these recommendations were mere palliatives, and suggested that the time had come to consider on broader lines how the organisation of the Public Services could be adjusted to suit the recent constitutional changes.

While the Secretary of State was considering the problem arising out of the decline in European recruitment, the Government of India was being incessantly pressed to accelerate Indianisation. In order to clear the ground, all Local Governments were consulted on 30th May, 1922, in a letter which has become famous in the vocabulary of recent Indian politics under the name of the "O'Donnell Circular." In this letter the arguments for and against a drastic reduction or complete cessation of European recruitment were clearly summarised. Thus, within four years from the passing of the Government of India Act, both the Secretary of State and the Government of India had been obliged to reconsider the whole question of the Services. But the problems were only stated, they were not solved, by the MacDonnell Committee's Report and the O'Donnell Circular, and it was the need for a fresh, full and impartial enquiry into the means of solving them that led to the appointment of the present Royal Commission.

(To be continued.)

FESTIVAL AT DHARWAR.

HUGE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 29.

The great Dyamavvana Jatra commenced yesterday with a grand car festival. It is to last for full nine days. Dharwar is witnessing the grand festivals, huge crowds appearing from various villages in the district. About 75 thousand people had attended yesterday's car festival. The main feature of the grand festival this year is the decision of the Festival Committee to stop the usual killing of a number of he-buffaloes and sheep. The Hubli Gurjar merchants' request to desist from killing was respected. The local Congress Committee is attempting the popularizing of khadi among villages.

"HORNIMAN ROAD."

NAMING PUBLIC PLACES.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Mr. Misra, a member of the Allahabad Municipal Board has sent notice of the following resolutions to the Chairman. The first resolution has caused a stir among the officials.

It says:—"Whereas it is derogatory to India's self-respect and wholly deterrent to the growing spirit of Indian Nationalism to any longer allow the Municipal roads to be associated with the names of persons who have been the avowed enemies of Indian freedom, (a) this Board resolves that the names Hewett and Hastings Roads be changed into Andrews and Horniman Roads and that a Committee consisting of three members be constituted to bring out such other names with similar qualifications and suggest to the Board necessary changes in their place. (b) Further resolved that with a view to foster a spirit of nationalism among the people the City Road be named as Gandhi Road, the Goodshed as Shaukat Road and Chowk as Tilak Chowk and that a Committee of three members be formed to suggest to the Board suitable names of patriots for other Roads (c) still further resolved that the newly laid out Roads within Municipal limits be named keeping in view the spirit contained in (a) and (b) above and after due consideration by the Board.

OCTROI DUTY.

2. Resolved that the following be exempt from Octroi duty (1) handspun and handwoven cotton Khaddar and articles made thereof. (2) Spinning wheels with all their parts and appendages. (3) (a) Resolved that three prizes of Rs. 30, 20 and 15 respectively be awarded to the first three best spinners among the Municipal office employees. (b) Further resolved that three prizes of Rs. 30, 20 and 15 be fixed for three best spinners among men sweepers as also first three among women sweepers (c) resolved that such competitions be held twice a year and that spinning wheels be supplied to Municipal employees at cost price and that to be paid by them in not more than four instalments.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INDIA'S "REPRESENTATIVE"

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

It is understood that H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir will be one of India's delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations in September.

MAHANT'S MEN CHARGED.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore yesterday framed charges under Section 144, I. P. C. (being members of unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons), against three men stated to be *darwans* of the Mahant of Tarkeshwar. It is alleged that they assaulted some of the volunteers of the Mahabir Dal who were distributing leaflets.

ABOLITION OF TRIPLE RATE SYSTEM.

PUNJAB CHAMBER'S DISAPPROVAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 28.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting held at Delhi, passed a resolution expressing disapproval of India taking any independent action in the matter of the abolition of triple rate system in foreign cables, for the Chamber apprehended that if the abolition was not universally accepted, cables at triple rates originating outside India east or west will take precedence over those despatched from India at single rates and India would be at a great disadvantage. The Chamber, therefore, suggested that Government be urged to press the International Conference on Electrical Communications for the universal abolition of the triple rates.

The Chamber also recorded its appreciation of the prompt action taken by Government in introducing a bill in the Legislative Assembly with a view to validating certain instruments executed between the 1st October and 31st December 1923.

PREFERENTIAL RATES OF FREIGHT AN OBSTACLE.

Another resolution of the Chamber runs as follows:—"Owing to the prevalence of preferential rates of Railway freight for Military and Railway goods upcountry firms manufacturing these goods are at a disadvantage and the development of industries in this connection is greatly hampered. The Chamber considers that this disability can be remedied if all Government and Railway stores are purchased for destination which condition the Chamber suggests should be enforced in all future Government and Railway contracts."

Official and Personal.

Mr. I. M. Baguley has been appointed a judge of the Rangoon High Court, vice Justice B. H. Heald, who left on Tuesday for England on six months' leave.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jath at Government House, Maheshwar, on Tuesday, 27th instant.

EAST AND WEST.

GREECE, ITALY & TURKEY.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

ABOUT THE CALIPH.

THE ISLAMIC CONVENTION, 1925.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. T. S. Townend, after 70 years of journalism, is retiring from the London representation of the Melbourne "Argus" and the Australian Press Association. Lord Burnham and the Empire Press Union have given him a complimentary lunch. He graduated as London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" and worked for a time for the Allahabad "Pioneer." He then wrote a good deal of matter for the Sydney "Morning Herald." From that paper he passed to the London management of the Melbourne "Argus" forty years ago. At the luncheon party referred to previously, Mr. Townend declared that it was not until the Great War that English journals gave any considerable attention or space to the Dominions. Overseas news was at one time singularly neglected. Only a few years ago, not a single cablegram appeared from any Dominion for weeks at a time.

Numbers of capable and renowned people, including the proprietor of the "Argus," testified to the journalistic capacity, tact, and business knowledge of Mr. Townend. Lord Burnham said: "He served the usual apprenticeship in the provincial Press, than which there was no better preparation for life in a newspaper office. He achieved fame first as the London correspondent of what they all recognised to be a great national newspaper—the "Manchester Guardian." The London correspondent came in a direct line of succession from those journalists who in the early days of the 18th century sent the 'news letters' out."

AN IRISH VIEW.

The organ of the Irish "Sinn Feiners" considers the holding of a "convention from Indian constitution," under such influences of those of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant, the greatest danger the nationalist movement has yet encountered. The dilution of independence till it reverts to the old "home rule" stage, the appeal to Great Britain for permission to shape the demand, the proposal for a representative of the King-Emperor at the head of each "provincial Government and of the "Federal Government," if this posthumous product of the Imperial Conference should be brought forth as an acceptable scheme, Swaraj will receive a setback from which it cannot recover for years. The journal "Sinn Fein" evidently believes that, like the Treaty partly forced and partly wheedled into the pocket of the Irish delegates, it will be and will be intended to be the death warrant of national independence.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The "Morning Post's" talented descriptive reporter made significant admission as to the opening ceremony of the Indian Section. He said that "there was a note of real regret that comparatively so few Indians had been present at a ceremony which meant so much. 'It would have done those non-co-operators so much good to have been there' said one Indian."

Thus the "Morning Post"; but for my part the value of the above report consists in its evidence that many Indians have respected the decision of their representative assembly and boycotted the exhibitions. This is not actuated by a petty vindictiveness as most English critics declare. One has only to read such statements as the following to see that a great and important principle is involved. "The Exhibition today embodies the unity of will and achievement, as did the War in less auspicious circumstances, between the grey Motherland and her radiant daughters from all the Seven Seas." Well, India is not a radiant daughter, but a despotically treated and thoroughly discontented stepchild. The comparison with the unity of will and achievement in the War is an unfortunate one if it is intended to apply to India and Indians. But space prevents me from giving more than a passing reference to a phrase which will bring a bitter smile to the faces of many disillusioned Indian supporters and soldiers of the Great War.

The gigantic and imposing machinery which an Imperial Government brings to bear can order and create pageants and ceremonies, and assure the attendance of an official and semi-official crowd. Such a crowd cannot replace a people's acclamation and approbation, but it presents a sufficiently painful spectacle to the nationalist. No doubt Japan in Korea has a similar retinue of Koreans which approves all things, excuses all things, applauds all things and swallows all things.

Whether or not the Indian community of London, or of England, is not turning-up at Wembley, a much more serious fact is confronting the authorities there. The non-attendance that they are concerned about is that of the English public. A reason for the inadequate attendances is advanced by a correspondent in the "Daily Herald." His letter voices the opinion of thousands. He says that the charges are excessive, once the visitor is—past the entrance gates. Another correspondent declares that a fee of three pence is charged at the Kiosk where small change is given to facilitate purchases and visits to the amusements etc. The management evidently "thinks Imperially."

PENNY POST AND THE POSTAL WORKERS.

I have been brought to book, and I humbly toe the line and take my gruel, over a reference to the "penny postage" not being granted by the Labour Government. Several Labour friends point out that there is no moral justification for absorbing the profit on the Post Office by reducing postage to one penny, while postal employees' wages still fall in many cases so far below the national standard. I think this is unanswerable. A "fair wage" (if possible, what the employees decide to be the meaning of that term), should be a first charge on the enterprise, particularly a public enterprise.

O'DWYER VS. NAIR.

The action for damages for alleged libel brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair in the Court of King's Bench is attracting much attention that I should feel it was impossible to omit a reference to it. Nevertheless, I must postpone that reference until the case is concluded and no longer *sub judice*. Then I shall draw attention to the remarkable interventions of the learned judge, Mr. Justice McCardie.

GREECE AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

Mr Harold Spender, in "The Daily Telegraph" (the New Greece, Problems of the Republic), says that Yugo-Slavia has entered into an alliance with Italy, whose policy crosses that of Greece at many points. As Yugo-Slavia can put half a million men into the field, Greece feels she cannot reduce her "shabby but determined army of 150,000." What purpose the army of 150,000 can have against a combination of Italy's potoential millions and Serbia's potential half-million, is beyond conjecture. According to Mr. Spender, Greece sees enemies in every bush. Bulgaria, because she seeks an outlet to the Aegean Sea, is "clearly aiming at a restoration of her Macedonian power." Further "Greece sees arising a great national Turkey, inspired by intense emotion, and even already to-day beginning to break through the conventions of Treaty of Lausanne. Now that Europe has allowed Turkey to come back across the Bosphorus and to pitch her camp in Eastern Thrace, it is useless to preach to Greece about the duty of disarming."

Yet she might just as well. Imagine 150,000 men resisting Italy, Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and Turkey! The fact is that the fiction and figment of a military role has produced for Greece a nightmare of fears and delusions. Her fears of her neighbours, however, are not preventing her from maltreating the populations that have, to their great sorrow, been placed under her rule.

As to Turkey pitching her camp in Eastern Thrace, where could she better pitch it than in her own front garden,—which she has worked, cultivated, and ruled for centuries,—even before she occupied Constantinople? The only defect in the arrangement is that Turkey was prevented by the Allies from re-entering and occupying Western Thrace as well as Eastern. But that is decided otherwise, and Turkey intends to abide by the Treaty of Lausanne. The breaking through the conventions of that treaty, refers of course to the so-called "abolition of the public debt." As for that the Turks make the claim that is not an infraction of anything and that they have legal ground for the change.

IRAQ, ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The "Daily Mail" Political Correspondent, declares that the "Constituent Assembly" of Iraq may refuse to approve the treaties and subsidiary agreements (between Iraq and England) to which I have previously referred.

It is hinted that the British Government would in that case be perhaps compelled to withdraw British troops from the country, in which event it would be plunged "into serious disorder, and would result in the whole country quickly being overrun by the Turks. Ministers are hopeful that such a situation may not actually arise, but the possibility is receiving serious consideration."

The "Daily Mail" Political Correspondent states that the British Government is negotiating with the Turkish Government on the question of the Turkish-Iraq boundary "and the very existence of Iraq depends largely upon this being satisfactorily settled."

TURKISH MINISTER TO LONDON.

At practically the same moment we learn that H. E. Youssouf Kemal Bey, the Turkish representative in London, has telegraphed to the Foreign Minister in Turkey that he is resigning his diplomatic duties.

Friends of Turkey have felt for some time that situation has been very irregular and that some unknown reasons must have been operating against the proper treatment of the Turkish envoy.

Despite the Parliamentary ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne, and the royal signature to the Act, the Turkish Mission was markedly excluded from general invitations to embassies and legations, and the Turkish envoy was not received as ambassador.

I have no doubt that this can and will be explained on the ground that the Lausanne Treaty is not officially ratified by the Grand National Assembly. I believe, however, that parliamentary ratification is not regarded by Turkey as essential.

Whatever the cause of his Excellency's resignation, it is with the deepest regret that the news is received in pro-Turk circles.

ITALIAN CONCESSIONS.

The Italians have resented, but cannot deny, the statement that their recent rather effusive friendliness towards Turkey has been a return for important economic advantages. Among some of the annulled Chester concessions, which now will be handled by Italians, are the Kutais—Broussa-Mudania railway, with the right to work the chromium mines and other mineral fields to a distance of 20 miles each side of the track. Another enterprise is the construction of an important harbour on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora. Hydro-electric plants are to be built on Lake Siman and Mount Olympus.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The General Election to the Reichstag has been widely commented upon as having resulted in the strengthening of the extremist parties at the expense of the moderate. By this is meant the growth of the Communist party from 16 to 61 members, and of the German Fascists ("Extreme National Party") from 3 to 32 members.

Naturally, some of the obscurantist Press regard all parties labelled "Socialist" as extremist; but, in Germany, the "Socialist" vote (Social-Democrat) is a vote of moderates, and cannot be added to the Communist vote and called extreme. Each party bitterly opposes the other and at this election the Social-Democrats have lost ground, while the Communists have gained some or it. Thus:

	1920	1924.
Social Democrats	171	99
Communists	46	61

Out of these 187 seats, 27 have therefore passed not to Communists but to some other parties.

The voting shows that the Socialists lost about a million votes and 72 seats; the Communists gained 1¾ million votes, yet gained only 45 seats additionally. Against the Communist gain of votes must be set the right wing parties' gain of 2½ millions.

WHAT GOVERNMENT?

What sort of Government will be formed in Germany? A violent reaction towards "the right" was predicted, but it is not so pronounced as was expected. The Communists have made unexpected progress,—but it is highly improbable that they would help any coalition or bloc by means of which the Social-Democrats would seek to hold office. Mr. W. N. Ewer, in a masterly survey in "The Daily Herald," says that a Right-Centre Government is a far more probable event than a Left-Centre. I have made a little statistical analysis of the relative strength of those combinations. If one assumes that the Reichstag will number 452 members, one will appreciate the precarious nature of the proposed blocs. No. 1 is the more likely, if (as is expected) the German National Party shelves its monarchist principles, when it may be joined by nine additional members, and by 15 "Bavarian People's party" members.

The "extreme nationalists" (chiefly Bavarian Fascists) are not wanted by, nor do they want, any of the proposed coalitions. The Communists stand very much in the same position; but, if a right-centre bloc is formed, the Opposition will (without any arrangement or agreement) pass into the hands of Socialists, Communists and Fascists, 186 strong in all.

PROPOSED GERMAN COALITIONS.

1.—RIGHT-CENTRE BLOC.		
Nationalists		99
People's Party		45
Catholic Centre		62
Democrats		24
		230
2.—LEFT-CENTRE BLOC.		
Socialists		99
Democrats		24
People's Party		45
		168
If with Communists ...	(61)	229

A GREEK-CHURCH VIEW.

We do not know if the interview granted the reporter of the "Tribuna" by a Greek Church ecclesiastic has entirely escaped attention in the rapid events of the past few weeks. The first part of his remarks may be highly debatable; but the second part, relative to the appointment of a new Caliph is remarkably frank for a Greek Orthodox priest discussing English politics. The Anglo-Greek political entente does not seem to influence this ecclesiastic. He is supposed to have said, 1st, that while the situation of Christians in Turkey is very delicate, partly owing to the abolition of the "capitulations" and partly because the Government does not recognise any religion as a State religion, certain explanations must be made. All worshippers are free to exercise their respective religious practices. "Turkey," added the ecclesiastic, "wants to become a modern State, and was forced to recognise that State religion was dissolving element of State unity this for two reasons; both because all who were non-Muslim took no part in the life of the nation, and because the Caliph was also Sultan. In the old State the non-Muslims were only tolerated. Now all are citizen in the State with equal rights and equal duties.

ABOUT THE CALIPH.

Secondly, the ecclesiastic made some remarks about what the interviewer called "The New Caliph." Evidently, Italian pressmen and Greek ecclesiastics have a point in common with a certain group of Muslims. They accept as a fact (the appointment of a Caliph by himself or his family) what is historically and canonically an impossibility. Still, there it is. "What do you think of the new Caliph?" was asked him. He replied: "Turkey takes very little interest in the question. England, indeed, is using every trick and means, so that the choice falls on a friendly sovereign."

Lest I be suspected of circulating a seditious and inflammatory report that England is interfering in the appointment of a Caliph, I hasten to add that I don't believe a word of it. That there are Englishmen who are pushing forward King Hussein's claims is undeniable; but then one can find Indians, British Imperial-minded and others, speaking in the same strain. Some of them speak of Hussein as "inevitable," because he "sits on" the first holy place, and controls the situation. This is a great fallacy, because the mere occupation of Mecca does not make a Caliph. The suspension of the pilgrimage for a year or two would be a wonderful clarifier of the situation in this particular aspect. Others declare: "If only King Hussein would recognise Abdul Majd, and receive him into Mecca as his overlord, the question would be settled." Not unless the Muslim world has become dumb or enslaved. The private agreement of two individuals cannot make and unmake a Caliph. The third group say: "Well, you see, Hussein is already proclaimed as Caliph." Proclaimed! A declaration by a family party, in the very face of a convened congress of the Islamia world, whose decisions it forestalls and prejudices, ought not to be tolerated by Muslims.

THE CONVENTION OF ISLAM.

The great meeting of the Muslim world, convened for 1925 by the Ulema of Egypt, is the best hope of Islam in its present difficulties. Many Muslims in England are of the opinion that the date is too distant, and that the delay will cause King Hussein's illegal assumption of the Caliphate to crystallise into a *fait accompli*. There are plenty of arguments on the other side, however. It has been pointed out that a year is necessary to organise such a congress, according to the experience of other international Congresses, secular and religious. Not indeed, if the Egyptian religious leaders are intending to control and monopolise the arrangements. It is to be fervently hoped that they will act on the modern precedents which have secured an approach to a representative character for the various civil and religious international gatherings of recent years. On the other hand, should they fail to secure a real Assembly of the Faithful, but realise only a partially representative and imperfectly democratic congress, it will still be better than no assembly at all. It should be made as proof against criticism as it is possible to make it; but, even if it be imperfect and criticised, it should be supported, and its decisions regarded as the closest approach possible to a just solution. Pending the holding of the Congress, every Muslim ought to regard all claims of candidates as mere nominations, for the decision of the great Islamia convention. If this is firmly persisted in, and if Abdul Majid is insisted upon as a legitimate candidate for acceptance or rejection, the final decision of the Convention of Islamiveh will bring peace and renewed strength to the Muslim world. What I am writing is the sum and substance of many conversations with Muslims who are so good as to discuss familiarly with me the problems of Islam.

WHITE EMPIRE DAY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—So the "Empire Day" has come and gone! Who has celebrated it in Bombay, please? Neither the Europeans, nor the Indians! Only Rao Bahadur Joshi and his devoted band of half a dozen Hindu loyalists, who year after year observe the day with amusing solemnity! For, Sir, where is the British Empire, in which India has an equal place? And if India has not an equal place, how can she celebrate the Empire Day as a serf? Does India rejoice in serfdom? Certainly not! Then why is this annual celebration and jubilation on the Empire Day observed by R. B. Joshi and Co.? For India, that is shut out by the Colonies and Dominions, the British Empire is purely a White Empire. And she can celebrate the Day, only when that land grabbing White Empire becomes a Commonwealth of Nations, with India as an Equal Partner. Let R. B. Joshi work the Constructive Programme and hasten the day.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RAILWAY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday night when I was journeying from Victoria Terminus to Deolali by Delhi Express, I left my suit case near the entrance of the Ticket Collector's gate awaiting the coolies for two minutes to bring my luggage; as they did not come in time I went for their search and on my return I found the suit case missing. Immediately I drew attention of one of the Ticket Collector who kindly took me to a Railway Police Officer, and after investigating several compartments my suit case was found in an European Third Class compartment. There were some families sitting in the said compartment and when we were searching the suit case, one of the lady asked us what we were searching for; the Police Officer answered that "this gentleman has lost his suit case" and she said "here it is"; to my surprise I noticed the suit case was lying near her feet. The Police Officer did not take any action in this case; from this I presume that such practice is followed by passengers in the Railways, when time has now come to remedy same.—Yours, etc.,

S. ESMAILJI.

Deolali, May 20.

MISS ROURKE MURDER CASE

HEARING AT RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, May 28.

The Rawalpindi Train Murder Case in which Darlow, Sales Manager of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Company of Karachi is the accused and which was transferred from the court of the Additional District Magistrate of Rawalpiadi, commenced to-day at the Sessions Court before Lieut-Colonel Frizelle, Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, and four European assessors. The prosecution was conducted by Kunwar Dalcep Singh, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Lahore, while the defence was in the hands of Dewan Daulat Rai of Rawalpindi. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case for the prosecution explained to the court the whole of the prosecution evidence as given in the lower court.

The first evidence read out was that of the Civil Surgeon of Rawalpindi, who did not appear in person as he had already been cross-examined in the Lower Court. This evidence was of a purely technical character testifying that the cause of death was undoubtedly due to strangulation.

The first witness called was Mr. H. W. Rourke, father of the deceased, who on cross-examination by the defence counsel stated that he did not know under what circumstances the annulment of his daughter's marriage with Capt. Round took place, three months after they were married. He did not notice anything improper in his daughter's friendship with the accused. He did not know that his daughter had a valuable ring.

Mr. J. W. Rourke a brother of the deceased and an Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Karachi, on cross-examination said that he knew that Kala Khan servant of Flight-Lieut. Barber was connected with the case and that he had not seen him previous to the day when he left Karachi to come to Rawalpindi in connection with this case.

So far 24 prosecution witnesses have given evidence in which they have repeated the evidence they gave in the lower court.

Mr. Bond, who was one of the first people to see the deceased lady when the train came to a standstill, was cross-examined at great length by the defence counsel.

"ISLAM & HINDUISM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to tell Mr. Shivam that Muslims do not worship the Quran, the Qaba or any other mosque in the world. They simply honour them; and there is a vast difference between honouring and worshipping an object. I honour my parents, but do not worship them; if I did I should become a Kafir.

There is no harm in appointing a particular direction as the centre to which all worshippers must turn at the time of prayer. It makes for unity.

The absurdities practised in the month of Muharram have nothing to do with religion or worship. They are a drama of the tragical end of Imam Hussain, performed annually by a few ignorant Muslim and Hindu actors, for the sake of money and amusement. It is a grand *tamasha* and nothing more.

Islam is the most tolerant religion of all. Its motto is: "There is no compulsion in religion." The Quran says: "Invite them to the way of thy Lord with wisdom and kind exhortation and dispute with them in the kindest way; verily thy Lord knows best who has erred from His way and He knows best the guided ones." And again, "Wilt thou then force men to become believers?" No.

Hence it was that Aurangzeb, who lived in the Deccan for 25 years, did not destroy a single temple. The Ellora Cave temples situated at a distance of about four miles from his tomb are still extant. I admit that he demolished some temples in Mathura and other cities, but not for spreading Islam. Maulana Shibli says that when the Emperor heard that the Hindus were teaching Hinduism to Muslims, he strictly prohibited it, but they did not like the prohibition and rebelled against his authority, and, therefore, to punish them for their insubordination, he ordered their temples to be pulled down. He also states that during the reign of Shah Jahan the Hindus became so powerful that they converted mosques into temples, and forcibly married Muslim women. When the King came to know this, he did not punish them, but ordered that the temples should be replaced by mosques at their expense, and the Muslim women separated from their idolatrous husbands. Firishta writes that when Ali Adil Shah called Ram-Raj to assist him against his enemy, on condition that he should not molest the Muslims, and touch their mosques, the latter did not abide by the condition, and committed shocking barbarities. Cities were destroyed, Muslims were tortured and killed, mosques and copies of teh Quran were burnt, and women were outraged.

I do appreciate Hindu-Muslim unity, but I do not want to purchase it at the price of my religion. Let the two communities live in peace and harmony without interfering with each other's religion.—Yours etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Poona.

E. B. RLY EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

AN IMPRESSION.

(BY MUKUNDA LALL SIRCAR.)

I had been to the third annual Conference of the E. B. Railway employees held at Mymensingh on the 17th instant, in the Surya Kanto Hall which was well decorated for the occasion. The proceedings of the Conference commenced on Saturday afternoon with an opening song. What impressed me most were the enthusiasm prevailing from beginning to end of the Conference and signs of determination on the part of workers to combine and fight the bad system under which they have to work. There were among others mottos "Labour is no commercial commodity," "Equal work—Equal pay", "Remember we run the Railways", hung up on the wall behind the dais. What disappointed me most at the same time was the abrupt and consequently unconventional action of the Agent, E. B. Railway, in the course of the proceedings. In November last year there had been a special Conference at Ranaghat and the Agent, Colonel H. A. Cameron, C.I.E. without there being sufficient grounds for it, took exception to certain portions of the proceedings on the plea that it had been alleged that some outsiders and non-unionist leaders had made political speeches at the Conference. The Agent was, therefore, invited at this Conference to witness the proceedings and have first-hand knowledge of all that took place. It is further understood that the organisers invited him also with a view to discuss openly the grievances of employees in his presence, under the impression that they could be enquired into and redressed by the Agent, he being the head of the administration of the E. B. Railway.

In opening the Conference the Agent made a short speech expressing his sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association, but it was noticed that he evinced irritation as soon as the grievances were being dealt with by the President in his inaugural address. The incident that took place in the Conference will, I hope, commend itself to the Railway workers and convince them as to why they should organise and how they should prepare the field of their activity in order to give a proper reply to their conscience.

In the course of his presidential address Sj. Surendra Nath Ghose most ably and cogently dealt with all the crying grievances of Railway employees with helpful suggestions for their redress. He said:—

"We must combine and organise; we must agitate unceasingly and we must educate ourselves. The one thing needful at the present moment is a strong combination, a combination which will be irresistible. At the same time we must go on agitating. We can make no headway without agitation. By agitation I do not mean creating unrest, but giving adequate and open expression to our feelings. Indeed while recognising that in unity lies our strength, the one aim of this Association has been that our Union should not be used in creating unrest. The idea of threatening and forcing concession never found a place in our programme of work. We desire that while the Indian employees of this Railway should have a better standard of living, there should be harmony between employers and employees."

"It is not merely that the Indian employees are under-paid, but they are also over-worked. It is now generally recognised all over the world that for purposes of efficient working, workers must have proper rest. The right to rest has, therefore, to be conceded as much in the interest of the administration as of the employees. As a matter of fact, however, the Indian staff on this Railway are made to work twelve hours at a stretch. That the staff are over-worked is well-known to our District Officers, and it is not uncommon to find them appealing for more men."

"As a result of the two-fold injustice an employee on this Railway has to work, namely, under-pay and over-work, all incentive to self-improvement is lost, health is undermined and more often than not all sense of morality is deadened."

At this stage the Agent all on a sudden stood up and asked the President to stop his deliberation, enquiring if he meant to charge the administration of the E. B. Railway with injustice referred to in his speech. The President having replied in the affirmative so far as the particular subject was concerned, Col. Cameron said that he withdrew his "patronage" from the Association and left the hall abruptly.

It was an employees' Conference and there was nothing in the speech which could have offended the feelings of the Agent. It is not understood as to what it was which made him leave the meeting in defiance of the established formalities relating to such affairs. It is to be taken that he attended the meeting with the knowledge that the grievances of employees would be ventilated and discussed there. Under the circumstances I fail to make out as to how the discussion of grievances could have upset him so much as to make him leave the meeting abruptly. There were a number of distinguished guests, including the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Sashi Kanto Acharjya Chowdhury of Mymensingh. The whole House naturally regretted and disapproved of the Agent's contemptuous treatment. In fact, in opening the proceedings of the second day, the Conference passed two resolutions expressing its full confidence in the President, Sj. Ghose, and endorsing his views and also regretting the action of the Agent in leaving the meeting as humiliating the position of the organised Railway workers.

The Conference also passed 24 resolutions dealing with important subjects such as legal status for Trade Unions in India, electoral rights to working classes, etc., and it came to a successful close on the 18th May at 8 p.m.

VAIKOM DEPUTATION

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.

MEANING OF SATYAGRAHA.

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair and Karur Nilakantan Nambudiripad, members of the Vaikom deputation to Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the results of their interview with him:—

The Kerala Untouchability Committee had appointed at the end of last month a deputation to Mahatmaji to explain to him the situation at Vaikom and to receive his advice and guidance for the conduct of the struggle in the future. Two of the members comprising the deputation found it inconvenient to go to Juhu immediately and the deputation was postponed for a time. Meanwhile the writing of Mahatmaji in "Young India" and a statement issued by Mr. Panikkar to the Press created an impression that Mahatmaji wanted the Congress Committee to withdraw from the Vaikom struggle and confine it to the Travancorean Hindus alone. For various reasons which have already appeared in the press the Congress Committee could not find its way to withdraw and therefore it became necessary to send the deputation at once to Mahatmaji to apprise him of the real facts. We were appointed members of the deputation and we proceeded to Juhu on the 11th instant. We interviewed the Mahatmaji on the 16th, 17th and 20th of this month and had a free and frank discussion with him. Mahatmaji gave a statement about the result of the discussion to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" which unfortunately did not receive wide publicity in the press. Mahatmaji was very particular that any statement given by us to the press should be seen by him beforehand so that he may not be put to the necessity of correcting it later on. In view of the fact that Mahatmaji had already issued a statement we did not think it necessary then to trouble him to go through the statement we had prepared, and which we had no idea of publishing when we left Bombay, but the want of wide publicity of the statement referred to above coupled with the fact that the said statement was rather general in term have obliged us to respond to the demands of various people to issue a more detailed statement to the press. In doing this we are aware of the disadvantages we labour under. As we have not taken a verbatim report of what Mahatmaji stated to us, any statement issued by us of Mahatmaji's views on the subject cannot be sufficiently lucid and accurate. For any defects and inaccuracies that may be discovered in the statement therefore we alone are responsible and not Mahatmaji.

EFFICACY OF FARTING.

The following were the questions put by us to Mahatmaji to which he gave the following answer:

(1) a. Mahatmaji has stated that fasting as a weapon cannot be resorted to by a Satyagrahi except against friends. The Travancore Government is either a friend or a foe that opposes the wishes of its subjects. If it is a friend, the sufferings undergone by the Satyagrahis evidencing the intensity of their feelings in this matter are sure ultimately to meet the heart of the Government and induce it to grant the demands of the Satyagrahis. The Maharaja of Travancore though orthodox to the core is a kind ruler and loves his subjects and he will not be able to look on with equanimity the sufferings undergone by the Satyagrahis. He is not a tyrant who does not feel for his people. Under these circumstances why cannot the Satyagrahis adopt fasting to melt the Maharaja's heart and to conquer him through their sufferings?

A:—Satyagraha implies absolute love and non-violence. Fasting as a weapon can only be used against a lover, a friend, a follower or co-worker who on account of his love for you and sufferings you undergo actually realises his mistake and corrects himself. He purifies himself of an evil which he knows and acknowledges to be an evil. You recall him from his evil ways to the correct path. A son can fast against a father addicted to drink to cure him of his evil. The father knows it to be an evil and realises the enormity of it by the sufferings of the son and he corrects himself. My followers and co-workers who resorted to violence in Bombay knew that violence was against the principle of Non-co-operation. Only, they deviated from that fundamental principle. My fasting brought home to them their mistake and they corrected it. But you cannot fast even against a friend when other considerations than actual realisation of his evil ways are likely to make him yield. For example, when I proposed to introduce an untouchable as a member of my household my wife objected. My fasting would lead to my death and the loss of her husband would influence her to surrender her opinion and not the consciousness that she is committing a wrong in regarding a human being as untouchable. I succeeded in the case not by converting her to my opinion, but by tyrannising over her and doing violence to her feeling. In the same way, the Maharaja of Travancore may be a kind man who may not bear to witness with equanimity the death of a Satyagrahi. Your fasting may compel him to yield, but he yields not because he sees the error of his ways and believes untouchability to be an evil, but because he cannot bear to see the death of a person who in his opinion, perversely chooses to die. This is the worst form of compulsion which militates against the fundamental principles of Satyagraha.

OUTSIDE HELP.

Q:—(1) B. If supposing the Maharaja is not a friend, but a foe and a tyrant it is impossible to win him over by the sufferings of the Satyagrahis. As Mahatmaji says you cannot fast against a tyrant. In such a case will it not be right to force the hands of the Government by the creation of strong public opinion and by putting the Government in a false position? This implies the use of pressure. To quote an example, in Kaira the Government that opposed the people was not conquered by love but by pressure. A sustained fight is necessary to bring about this pressure to bear fruit and a weak people cannot hope to put up such a sustained fight against an organised Government with immense resources without outside help. If Satyagraha excludes even this pressure you may call the fight at Vaikom by any other name—say passive resistance, civil disobedience or non-violent assertion. In such case what objection is there in receiving outside help? By preventing us from adopting fasting or accepting outside help, does not Mahatmaji deprive us of the method available to us in a fight both against friend and against foe?

A:—I do not admit that in Kaira or Borsad it was the pressure of public opinion that made the Government yield. Moreover, no outward pressure was brought to bear on the Government. I refused all outside help (in the case of Kaira) though many offered to pay me money. The intensity of the feeling manifested by the preparedness of the people to undergo any amount of suffering opened the eyes of the Government and they yielded. It was conviction that made the Government to concede the demands of the people of Kaira. Such conviction can come only by the purity and strength of your sacrifice. Outside help weakens the strength of your sacrifice. The opponent sees no sacrifice in you and his heart is not touched and as a result his eyes are not opened. The volunteers fed and financed with outside help appear to the opponent more as mercenaries than like Satyagrahis who are prepared to sacrifice their all for their principles. Such a fight is the trial of material and not spiritual strength. It is not true Satyagraha. Almost the same question was raised at Cherla Perala. I strongly advised Mr. Gopalakrishnayya to continue the fight unaided and the fight was carried on successfully. Non-violent assertion of your rights with outside help may be passive resistance but no Satyagraha. There is a world of difference between passive resistance and Satyagraha. The passive resister does not and need not love his opponent while a Satyagrahi ought to. Passive resistance is a weak weapon adopted by a weak people while Satyagraha is a strong weapon wielded by a weak people. Passive resistance can be resorted to by the suppressed classes of Kerala, but I will not advise anyone to resort to it nor do I wish that any Congress worker should countenance it. The ideal Satyagraha is the Satyagraha offered by the individual or individuals who suffer the wrong without any help from outside. In the case of Vaikom the ideal Satyagraha is the Satyagraha offered by the non-caste Hindus of Vaikom and their caste Hindu sympathisers alone. If that is impossible they may descend from the ideal a little and receive help from people of such area that can visualise the situation and feel with them.

ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

1 (c) Is not the removal of untouchability and unapproachability an all-India question and Vaikom being the first pitched battle in the war against these two evils, will not a defeat there spell disaster to the movement in general, and if it will, is it not the duty of all Indians to help in the fight? What is the significance of the word 'local' as applied to Vaikom? If help from outside is pressure and overawing repugnant to the principles of Satyagraha can Vaikom non-caste Hindus seek aid in the form of money or volunteers from any place outside Vaikom? Can even Travancorians belonging to places other than Vaikom participate in the struggle? If they can seek and receive such help from people of Travancore and even from the people of the Madras Presidency, why cannot they recieve help from Hindus throughout India? Why should Satyagrahis refuse help from the Hindu Sabha and similar bodies?

A:—The question is partly answered in the answer given before. In the sense that the prohibition of the use of every well, tank, roads, etc., in every part of the country is the result of a common evil affecting the Hindus, the Vaikom struggle may also be regarded as an all-India question, but every such matter arising locally must be fought out locally and it is neither desirable nor practicable that the whole India or the Central organisation should fight out such questions. It will lead to chaos and confusion. The consequence can better be understood if there are a number of such fights going on at the same time. The central organisation will be considerably weakened by the frittering of its energies in such a way. The local area will not develop the necessary strength to tackle such questions unaided. Self-reliance and self-sufficiency of each local area will make the whole of India strong and enable it to undertake the great fight that is in store. The solution of the problem at Vaikom will not solve the question of untouchability for the whole of India. India may share the victory it gains, but will not be responsible for the defeat it sustains.

PARTICIPATION OF NON-HINDUS.

Q:—2 (a) We do not understand Mahatmaji's injunction against the participation of non-Hindus in the Vaikom struggle. Mahatmaji called upon the Hindus to help the Moslems in the matter of the Khilafat, a purely religious question. Hindus and Moslems forming component parts of the Indian nation, it was then considered the duty of the Hindus to help the Moslems and thereby facilitate the early attainment of Swaraj. The removal of untouchability being necessary for solidifying Indians into a nation, is it not the duty of every Indian, Hindu or non-Hindu, to have the evil removed?

A:—In the case of the Khilafat the fight was between the Moslem community and a non-Moslem power. If on the other hand it was a fight between two sections of the Moslem community I would not have asked the Hindus to participate in the fight. It is the duty of the Hindus to free the society of the evil rampant in it. They cannot and ought not call in the aid of outsiders in the reform work it carries on. It demoralises you and unnecessarily offends the orthodox section whom you have to convert and conquer through your love and who will surely and legitimately feel insulted by such non-Hindu interference.

2b. In view of the fact that the struggle at Vaikom is directed to the establishment of a civic right, that is, the right of way along public road, is it not the duty of every citizen irrespective of religion to assist in the struggle?

A:—The Congress Committee has no business to interfere in the internal administration of a Native State. The Kerala Congress Committee has launched the campaign only because the Congress has called upon the Hindus to remove untouchability rampant in the Hindu society. The fight at Vaikom hinges on the disability of a certain class of people to use a road because they are unapproachable. This is a purely Hindu question and therefore the non-Hindus have no place in the struggle.

FREE KITCHENS.

3. Why is it that Mahatmaji is so strongly against the free kitchen opened by the Akalis? The Akalis are prepared to feed and are actually feeding all classes of people to whatever community or faction they may belong. They do not take sides in the fight.

A:—No man of self-respect will partake of food from such a kitchen. You are not starving for want of food and you have not been reduced to the stage of depending on charity for your livelihood. The arguments already advanced against outside help apply equally to this free kitchen at Vaikom.

4. What is the advice that you have to give us, Mahatmaji, with regard to the method of the fight in future?

A:—You may continue in the same way you are doing. You may increase the number of volunteers that offer Satyagraha. If you are strong enough you can offer at other places where the suppressed classes labour under the same disability and offer Satyagraha in those places. But as a demonstration of the feelings of caste Hindus in the matters you will do well to arrange an absolutely peaceful and non-violent procession from Vaikom to Trivandrum and back consisting of caste Hindus alone to meet the Maharaja and represent to him the necessity for the removal of the disability of the non-caste Hindus. The caste Hindus comprising the procession must be prepared to suffer the inconveniences incidental to a slow march on foot. They must camp in places away from villages and towns and make their own arrangements for food. The procession can be arranged only if the organisers are thoroughly satisfied of a non-violent atmosphere. The Satyagraha at Vaikom may be suspended during the time that this procession is in march. This is all the suggestion that I have to make at present.

The above is only a meagre summary of our discussions with Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji had a convincing answer ready to every question we put to him. The above summary may be treated as supplementing the statement Mahatmaji issued to the Press. He is very positive that the Kerala Congress Committee should continue the fight. Though he is on principle not in favour of outside help in a Satyagraha campaign, he is clearly of opinion that Kerala is entitled to claim even from outside Madras Presidency for general propaganda in connection with untouchability campaign. Mahatmaji has further expressed the opinion that orders under Section 144 need not be disobeyed now because the number of workers is limited and the resources of the Committee have to be conserved as much as possible.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a hopeful sign that the leading papers have taken up a discussion of the several schemes of retrenchment of establishment in the Excise Department. The Council proposed a reduction and there the interest displayed by the Council towards his important question seems to have ended. Members of Council must be enjoying their several domestic lives peacefully after their prolonged absence from home to attend the sittings of the Council, while the lotus-eaters of the Department are left free to apply the pruning knife as it best suits their own interests.

The Department has at its head just at this critical juncture a new Minister and a new Commissioner. And retrenchment had to be brought into effect before the end of the last month. Any scheme that is hatched would be hastily ushered into existence so that neither the new Commissioner nor the new Minister will have time to examine the scheme in minute detail. The personal Assistant to the Commissioner and the single Deputy Commissioner that is left for the whole Presidency will draft a new scheme and as it is not likely that higher appointments would be touched to any appreciable extent, it would not be wrong to conclude that many an Indian subordinate may be sent home. For this I do not know if the Council expects to be thanked by the Indian Members of the Service.

It has been suggested elsewhere that the post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Excise should be abolished for the very simple reason that the burden of work to be attended to by the Commissioner's office has become very light owing to the principle of refusing extension to gazetted officers. It was only recently that extension was refused to another popular officer of the same department and of the same cadre viz., Mr. F. A. Ingle. Why the principle was deviated from in the case of the Personal Assistant Mr. A. de G. Pinto and the bar sinister applied to Mr. Ingle whose extension had already been approved of by the Government of India will remain a mystery to the casual observer.

A peep into the recent appointments to the gazetted and non-gazetted cadres will convince any critic that men of a particular religious persuasion, some dismissed and displaced men, even, have suddenly got themselves installed into Government appointments over the heads of claimants belonging to other communities. It is also understood that men of other communities who had resigned some time previously of their own will but subsequently changed their minds have had the doors of the department closed against them. It would be well if some member of Council would interest himself in removing this invidious distinction in the treatment given to different communities.

It is stated that Government some years ago were induced to pass a resolution to the effect that the post of the Personal Assistant to the Excise Commissioner should always be filled by a member of the Native-Christian-cum-Anglo-Indian community. We know it as a fact that the last three generations of Personal Assistants were invariably Christians. It is easy to conjecture why? Will some members of Council enquire why this post particularly has been made a close preserve of a particular community?

Government is under no obligation in times of stress at any rate, to continue the indulgence of extension of service to an officer who should have retired as soon as he becomes due for retirement. This will mean a saving to Government and a relief to members of subordinate services in the Excise for which every community may bless the Government.

The first act of retrenchment by Government should begin with the cancellation of this extension and would be an earnest of the desire of Government to deal impartially towards all classes of their subordinates.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY AT KUSHINAGAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kushinagar is the place where Lord Buddha attained Nirvana and His last remnants were laid down. A stupa was erected over them and a huge stone figure in the sleeping posture was placed closed by. These relics were cleared and again brought to view in 1902 by the Archaeological Department. And to-day they present an imposing scene at the town of Kasia in District Gorakpur. An attempt was made this year for the first time in living memory to commemorate the anniversary of His Niravanaday on Baisakh Purnamashi (corresponding to May 18).

A big fair was held on the 17th and is still continuing unabated. The functions commenced with a public worship on the 17th. The next morning, a grand and beautiful procession of a marble statue of Lord Buddha preceded by half a dozen elephants, several horses and camels, a music band and an array of a hundred volunteers went through the whole town and was participated by all the men of note of the town and other persons numbering about five thousand. After return, speeches were delivered on Bhagwan Buddha and His teachings. The meeting was continued in the evening: the principal speakers being Shriman Chandra Mani Bhikshu of the place, one Bhikshu of Sarnath and Pramhans Raghavadasji of Gorakhpur District Congress. The upanayana ceremony of a Hindu boy was also celebrated there. On the 19th morning, wrestling competitions were held and prizes were distributed.

Last of all a Hindu Sabha meeting of about a thousand men was held under the presidentship of Shriman Chandramani Bhikshu of the place and was graced by several Bhikshus from Sarnath, Balrampur and other places. Speeches were delivered on Lord Buddha's teachings and Hindu Sangathan by Shri Pandit Shivakumar Shastri Joint Secretary of Gorakhpur Hindu Sabha and Editor, Gyan Shakti, Swami Parmanand of Burma and by Babu Sadhu Saran, Secretary Hindu Sabha, Gorakhpur. A most remarkable feature was the cordial and brotherly feelings of the local Hindus towards the Bhuddhists which found an expression in the election of Shriman Chandramani Bhikshu as the president of the local Hindu Sabha. The response given by the Buddhists was equally enthusiastic and it is hoped a sound foundation has been laid of Bhuddhist unity with other Hindus.

The functions were terminated by a nice little speech of Paramhans Raghavadasji in which he thanked all for the co-operation in holding the anniversary.

The fifteenth Anniversary of the Home was celebrated this week at Padmavati, in the new land donated for the Institution. As the building of the Home in city is not large enough to permit wider development of the various branches, the Institution is going to have a colony outside the city where it will also develop its agricultural and other industrial departments.

In honour of the day, a Satyanarayan Puja was performed in the new place, and all sympathisers and donors of the Home were invited. Devotional songs were sung by some little inmates of the Home. The visitors were then taken round the whole site. This is really a new centre for colonisation outside, on the Mahabaleshwar Road 3 miles away from the city. The site is airy, perfectly healthy, and with a pleasant mountain scenery in the back ground. The land is also fertile enough to yield vegetables etc. for the use of the students. The Institution is going to make agriculture as a part of education for its boys. The land is extensive enough for its development of the Home.

The visitors were then entertained with music by Mr. D. Bagalkotker. After the distribution of Teertha Prasad and Pan-supari, all sympathisers and friends of the Home departed for their homes, musing on possible future growth of the Institution and its ambitious projects.

AHICHHATRA SAHAKARI NIVAS MANDAL'S BUILDINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the occasion of the inspection of the Ahichhatra Sahakari Nivas Mandal's (Housing Association) Buildings at Villa Parle Dr. Vaidya thanked Mr. G. E. L. Carter, Collector of Salsette for the unfailing courtesy and ever-ready consideration he showed to him: and the Society's sense of thankfulness for the sympathy and help given to them so generously was voiced by Mr. B. B. Bhatt, Secretary of the Mandal, in appreicative terms.

Mr. Carter in thanking the Society for the kind words they said about him, said that he was really very much pleased to see the cottages on the spot. He was really interested in seeing these cottages as they represented a novel and original experiment which to his mind solved the housing problem very successfully for the middle classes in the country. He was sure he would be glad to see these cottages again when and if he came back here again.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN KANARA.

In Kanara, at a village called Sirsi a great festival is held every alternate year in honour of Goddess "Mari" when thousands of animals are offered for sacrifice to the goddess. At the last festival the League was able to persuade many persons against sacrificing animals and reduce the number of animals sacrificed through the hearty co-operation of Mr. V. A. Hodke of the Sirsi Satyashram. Mr. Hodke this time prepared a representation signed by over 100 persons of high social status, and submitted it to the managers of the temple and organisers of the fair requesting to cancel the festival this year. By private and public endeavours his request has been granted and the festival has been postponed.

Then Mr. Hodke went to Bilgi, a village 30 miles away from Sirsi where at Durga festivals about 300 goats are annually slaughtered. Through Mr. Hodke's efforts the number of animals slaughtered was reduced to about 30.

Similarly, in a village called Malanji where "Manika" festival is held every 3 years Mr. Hodke's efforts were crowned with success. By the distribution of literature and other efforts, lives of about 100 animals were saved. The devotees of the temple absolutely refrained from slaughter and this had a very salutary effect on those assembled. If Mr. Hodke's efforts continue to attain the same measure of success as hitherto, the inhuman practice of animal sacrifice would be completely stamped out of Kanara at no distant date.

'SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondence which has recently appeared in your widely-circulated paper re. the desirability of having a Shareholders' Association at Bombay, has struck the right note at the right moment. In my humble opinion, such an association has been long over-due. The present depression in the textile industry has opened the eyes of the shareholders to the necessity of rigorously insisting upon proper standards of conduct on the part of the Agents and Directors of Joint-Stock companies but on account of the absence of public-spirited men and lack of powers of initiative and organisation among the shareholders as a body, matters have been allowed to drift from bad to worse and a state of things has been reached when it is absolutely imperative that an association for the promotion and protection of the interests of shareholders should be inaugurated. The mill-industry is controlled by local magnates and captains of industry whose influence and power are far-reaching and it is this influence and power which deter persons inspired by a sense of public duty from coming forward to champion the cause of the shareholders, who as a class, are ignorant of their rights and indifferent to their interests. The present lull, in the mill-industry, has, however, awakened a new sense of duty among the shareholders and kindled in them, an unusual interest in the affairs of the concerns with which they are connected. This is the opportune moment to start a Shareholders' Association. "Strike the iron, when it is hot" is an aphorism that holds good for all times and in all matters. Some public-spirited and patriotic gentlemen must, therefore, now come forward to promote such an association and I am sure that the response from the shareholders will be quite splendid. So hard have they been hit by the present condition of the industry that they will be quite prepared to support any association which is likely to safeguard their interests, by exposing the frauds or foibles of the Mill Agents.

2. The necessity for promoting such an association, is all the greater in Ahmedabad, as the Mill Agents here, are not all quite fair in their dealings. A searching investigation will disclose that some of them are making secret profits, by being interested in some store business, coal concern or insurance agency. Some manage the whole show in such a dexterous manner that it is difficult to adduce direct proof of their dishonesty but circumstances help to reveal the truth. An unusually large rate paid to a merchant, by a mill agent for goods of standard quality, might prove either the folly of a mill agent as a business man or his dishonesty. The acceptance of higher tenders by Mill Agents in respect of some goods in preference to lower tenders for the same goods with a guarantee to supply the contract goods, would also lead to the same presumption. Examination of the books of store-keepers, insurance agents and coal merchants in Ahmedabad will disclose numerous items debited to miscellaneous account or expense account and ten to one, these are items which have gone to the pockets of a Mill-Agent, or a Mill-Manager or a Mill-Engineer or Weaving Master. The interests of shareholders are sacrificed, ruthlessly sacrificed in some cases, for the benefit of the Agents. A tabular statement of store-keepers, coal-merchants, and insurance agents showing their relationship with the Mill Agents or their connection with them as dormant partners, will make interesting reading. There is a large variety of devices and methods resorted to by some Mill Agents, to make secret profits—devices which are as intelligent in their conception as they are profitable in their operation. Sometimes some Mill Agents enter into contracts re cotton or other goods on a large scale. A rise in the market spells profit to the Mill Agent and the whole transaction is treated as his private and individual concern. A fall in the market spells loss to the Company and the transaction is treated as the Company's. Instances are not rare when the funds belonging to a Company realise a lower rate of interest from banking firms with which its Agents are directly or indirectly connected and a larger rate is paid to its depositors, thus causing dishonest gain to themselves and dishonest loss to the share-holders. To crown all, the funds of a Company are, not seldom misapplied to purposes absolutely foreign to the Company with the result that in some cases, lakhs of rupees are lost to the Company. Concerns which have the reputation of being very flourishing, lose their substratum and lakhs of rupees belonging to the Company are found to have been exploited for the private use of the Agents. The inevitable crash comes and the share-holders find, to their great regret and surprise that they are ruined.

3. The Directors of a Joint-Stock Company usually take just the interests in its affairs which entitles them to earn their fees. They are generally indifferent to the interests of the share-holders, though in the eye of law they are trustees liable to be called to account, for every farthing that is misapplied or misappropriated by the Mill-Agent to a foreign purpose. The law is so strict that the directors are liable to replace monies which have been so misapplied although they may have acted honestly but there is no one to enforce the law against these persons. Poor share-holders have not the means to fight. Rich share-holders have not the independence to fight. These are usually within the vortex of the influence of the Mill-Agents and so the whole game goes on merrily without any hitch or hindrance.

4. The present slump has brought into strong relief these hydra-headed frauds of some of the Mill-Agents and it is time that rigorous action was taken to eradicate the existing evils.

5. Unless prompt action is taken forthwith to check the abuses that have crept in, the consequences to the public will be disastrous and far-reaching. I hope this correspondence will stimulate some public-spirited man into action, so that the erring Mill-Agents may be deterred from following a line of action which is nothing if not criminal.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. P.

Ahmedabad,
May 24.

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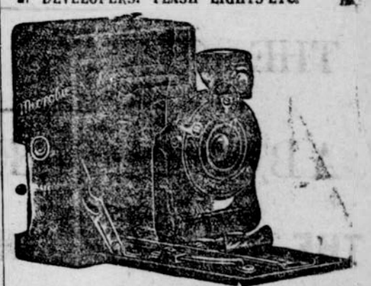

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Indian Opinion" of Phoenix-Natal describes the position of Indians in South Africa thus:— "Let us begin from the Immigration Department. That is the first place the Indian has to enter and here he is treated worse than the worst criminals. The criminals do not have to reply to impossible questions as he has to and if he falters but by the breadth of a hair he is liable to be instantly clapped into gaol and deported by the first available boat. Next, when the Indian boards a tramcar he finds that he can only take the back seats prescribed for him and if they are occupied the conductor may put him off the car. On the railways he buys a first-class ticket with the hope of being comfortably accommodated. He finds a reserved coach for him; he enters and hardly finds any difference between the first and second class and he repents having uselessly wasted his money. The Indian tries to purchase land, and there is no land for him; he tries to get residensial quarters in a decent locality, but he cannot because it is reserved for the White Man. All places of amusements are closed to him and if by chance a solitary one is open to him he can obtain a seat right at the back and just in one corner. He dare not visit one province from another without obtaining a pass and depositing a bail. Where the White Man's dog may enter an Indian may not. This is the treatment Mrs. Naidu describes as that of helots, pariahs, and dogs and she is not wrong in doing so." May I add. The Indian is not allowed to use the refreshment rooms on railway stations; he cannot use the 1st and 2nd class waiting rooms; though he may possess tickets of that class. If he requires a license for business he is at the mercy of White Man's Judgment. He cannot make use of public halls, town halls, etc. "To crown proceeds the paper, all (these) the Union Government now proposes to pass the much discussed Class Areas Bill."—Yours etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28 May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.735	in.
Temperature of Air	88.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.4	"
Dew Point	75.6	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	67%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	94.0	"
Minimum	82.4	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	WNW,W,WNW,W,WNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	146	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Th.	29	8 59	25 10	2 37	17 9
		20 47	25 10	14 47	20 1
F.	30	9 44	26 5	3 14	17 4
		21 27	25 11	15 31	20 0
Sat.	31	14 57	30 0	5 5	13 11
	June	10 25	28 5	17 42	17 5
Sun.	1	10 59	27 5	4 16	16 7
		22 37	26 5	16 50	19 7
M.	2	11 32	27 9	4 47	16 4
		2 10	26 0	17 28	19 5
Tu.	3	12 5	27 11	5 21	16 2
		23 43	26 0	18 7	19 5
W.	4	12 37	27 11	5 52	16 2
		..	..	18 42	19 5

A Patna message of 28th May says:—The Director of Public Health reports slight improvement in cholera situation in Champaran, which was most seriously affected. In Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur cholera is slightly on the increase.—A. P.

A largely attended public meeting held at Shillong expressed regret at the death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee.—A. P.

COCOGEM

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Creeps on Unawares

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THE PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, very kind of you to place at the disposal of your correspondents so much of your valuable space for the discussion of the Padroado question, eliciting more facts and truth concerning it.

I take it that you have sincerely and greatly at heart the interests of Indians and that this being the case, you will allow me to point out that the "Padroado of Portugal" has been the cause of the degradation of East Indian Catholics, who are indigenous inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, and British Subjects. It is nearly 400 years that these people were made converts to Christianity. What is their condition to-day, in spite of the ferment and progress going on in the sister non-Catholic communities? The First Archbishop of Bombay, the late Revd. Dr. George Porter S. J., used to say that they were about 40 or 50 years behind other communities. Dr. Francis Xavier D'Souza, M.A., I.C.S., a distinguished Mangalorean, regretted that he found, from official Statistics, that illiteracy prevailed among them to an appealling extent. And it may naturally be asked what are the causes of the appalling illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, superstition and drunkenness? The reasons are not far to seek. The clergy, ignorant of Marathi and English, thoroughly imbibed with Portuguese ideals and saturated with Portuguese politics, indolent, infected with avarice and consumed with a great thirst for money, purposely neglected the education of the people that their ignorance would be their (the priests) strength. They pretended to hate Marathi, because a knowledge of it, would tempt the people lapse back to Hinduism; they pretended to hate English, because England was a heretic country and knowledge of English was a temptation to heresy. They promoted feasts, expensive funerals etc. telling the people that by these efficacious means they were getting spiritual merits and eternal rewards for themselves and speedy releases for the souls of their dear and deparated ones from the fires of Purgatory. The consequences of these ghostly advices could not be other than the production of ignorance, indebtedness and drunkenness For feasts etc., meat bringing grist to the priests and publicans' mills, and drunkenness and wretchedness to merry-makers and their unfortunate families. Oppression was not omitted from their programme. Villages went back to Hinduism, both in Salsette and Bassein.

If the community has been saved from a worse fate under the Padroado regime, it is due to the labours of the Jesuits and their institutions and to the progressive and spirit manifested in the non-Catholic communities reacting on East Indians. The condition of the people under the Padroado regime in out of the way places is exceedingly low and miserable.

Since the agitation for the removal of the Padroado is in vigour the fear of being displaced has made the Padroado prelates an priests play the part of educationists and benefactors, but such shams cannot deceive those who are behind the scene or who are keen observers. They, however, throw dust in the eyes of the people and also of the authorities. They must be inundating Rome with falsehoods.

The Portuguese Government does not fulfill its obligations undertaken under the Concordat. It is our rich churches that yield the means by which the prelates and priests of the Padroado are maintained, and shows ar emade. But these shows whatever they be are confined to the City of Bombay. The East Indians are scarcely benefited.

The East Indian Catholics are thoroughly dissatisfied and disgusted with the Padroado regime. Their contention and prayer is that if the Padroado is to be retained in this part of British India, they should either be transferred to the archdiocese of Bombay or a separate diocese formed for them. This is the plain issue of their case—of their movement and agitation. It would be easily settled, were the Bishop of Damaun, to consent to their release from his or the British Government to back up their petitions to the Holy See.

You will see, Sir, that in this case you as a publicist, sincerely interested in the welfare of the people of India would be quite justified in upholding a good and patriotic cause in your justice-loving journal.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

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Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

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"PATHAN TERRORISM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been patiently hearing the huge hue and cry raised against the "Pathan Raj", which has, of late, been established in the Bombay Presidency. From the platform and from the Press different minds have suggested different solutions of this question which is looming large in the minds of the public. Some say, "these Pathans are a standing danger to the safety and tranquillity of the public"; others brand the race as rogues, rascals and robbers and similarly there are a thousand tirades and thundering volleys hurled against them, condemning, decrying and loathing them all. There was a hot debate in the Municipal Hall on Saturday last when some members gave vent to their pent-up feelings in most virulent terms and several of them put forward some measures to remedy the evil and some moved resolutions to uproot it altogether.

Out of the several suggestions made by the Civic Fathers, the one which fixes my attention is that of our friend, Mr. Khurshed Nariman. He, in his usual characteristic blunt manner, referred to His Excellency's Bodyguards. He said that they were a set of do-nothing fellows, kept as dummies at the cost of public treasury. This was a bold stroke indeed. I for one will not say "thus far and no further." I will take a step further and hint at another suggestion. If Mr. Nariman is grieved to see these Bodyguards wasting public money what about the Army?—that huge Cormorant eating away nearly three-fourths of the Indian Exchequer.

The main and fundamental idea of keeping a standing Army is one that involves the question of public safety, tranquillity, order, peace, etc. From time to time news is poured down to us from the official quarters that the Army is kept for our own good, for our own safety in times of danger and trouble. Well, may I know the official connotation of the words "danger and trouble"? Does it mean "in times of war, anarchy, strife, etc."? If so, should an army be kept only because a war is to be fought a 100 years hence, or anarchy and strife will take place half a century afterwards? Does not the present question involve "danger and trouble" to the public peace and order? It is our right—and a most fair and equitable right, to *demand* assistance from these regiments, which are uselessly kept at our expense. Cannot regiments be placed at danger zones and thus relieve the horror-stricken public?

Sir, in these times when the Transferred Subjects of the so-called "Nation Building Departments", like Education, Sanitation, Irrigation, are starved to death and the Reserved Subjects are actually pampered and over-fed, are we not justified in demanding the services of those men, to whom we pay the lion's share? At present we see so many Tomies as well as Indian soldiers, visiting cinemas and theatres, crowding Irani shops, loitering at their sweet will wherever they like! This is their privilege and it is theirs till a war breaks out—which may God forbid. I am sure this would be, to some, a "monstrous proposal," but I see nothing wrong in it. Nothing can be fair and just than this "right" of ours.

Besides the plea of "right" there is one very great thing behind the question. As a rule, Sir, Pathans are a race of cowards. "Ridiculous" somt one will cry out, but to him I will explain. Pathans, when bereft of their huge "bamboos" and knives are like serpents deprived of their venomous tooth. Again, if a Pathan finds that he is facing a man who shows a bold front to him, he will be the first to take to his heels. Remembering these facts, if we have armed regiments in localities abounded by Pathans, I am sure that in a short time "Pathan Terrorism" will vanish into space and will be merely a cry of the past.—Yours, etc.,

RATTAN BARJORJI COOPER.

Cumballa Hill.

"IRISHISM."

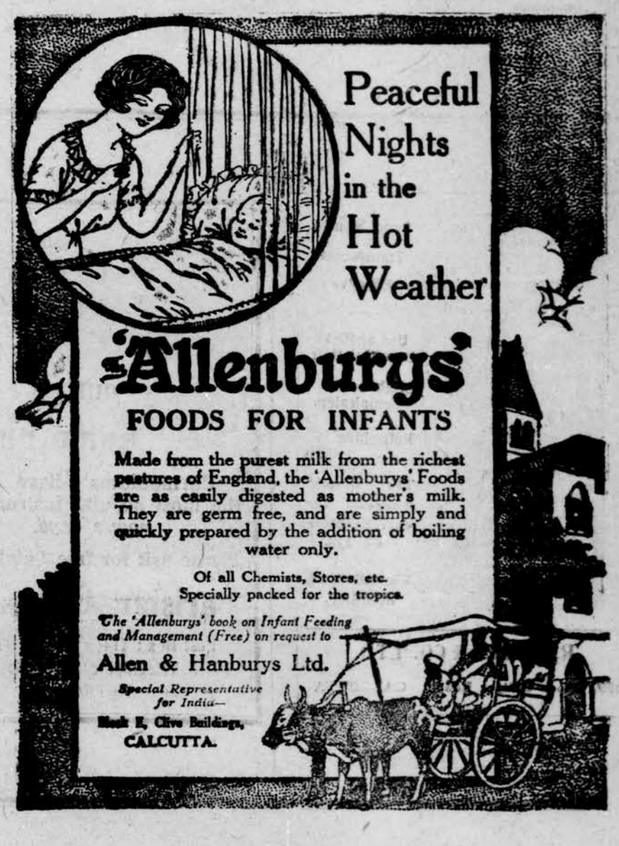
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent in the "Notes of the Day" of yesterday's "Chronicle" writes about the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Though I agree with every word of his, I beg to draw his attention to one important point which I think he has failed to notice.

Your correspondent states that trains do not stop at Golwad, leading to the Brighton of India—Jahanbordi,—while they do stop at Neral, leading to Matheran. He forgets that Indian Railways, though Indian, are not for the convenience of the Indian public, but for the convenience of Europeans and the Companies themselves. If Europeans abound at Jahanbordi, all sorts of conveniences will soon be found.—Yours, etc.,

NAVAL B. COOPER.

Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, May 22.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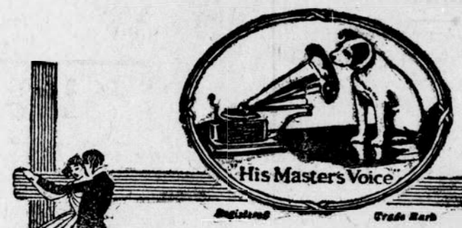

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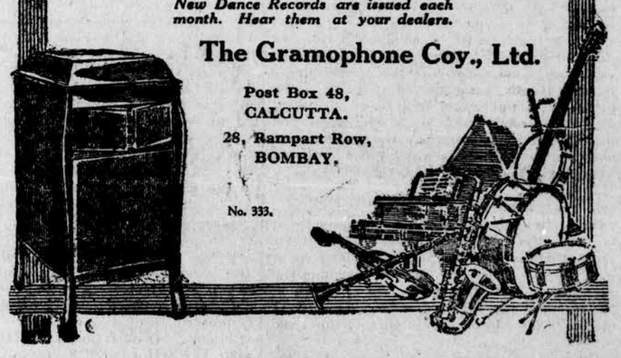

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